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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1873. NO. 286.

## FIRST EDITION.

## REPUBLICAN State Convention.

## The State Ticket Nominated.

### HON. I. G. GORDON FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

### Hon. R. W. Mackey for State Treasurer.

### A Platform Upon Which All Can Stand.

### A Little Growling at First as to the Judgeship, but Everybody Satisfied in the End.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 13, 1873.

**Preliminary Organization.**

The State Convention met at noon, and was called to order by the Chairman of the State Committee.

**List of Delegates.**

Following is the official list of delegates forming the Convention:

SENATORIAL.

Philadelphia—
First District—J. A. Houseman.
Second District—Hamilton Disston.
Third District—Charles W Ridgway.
Fourth District—Charles T. Jones.
V. Chester and Delaware—William R. Waddell.
VI. Montgomery—William M. Hunsicker.
VII. Bucks and Northampton—J. S. Dawes.
VIII. Berks—Samuel Bell.
IX. Lancaster—John M. Stehman.
X. Schuylkill—M. P. Fowler.
XI. Lehigh and Carbon—R. C. Hasserly.
XII. Dauphin and Lebanon—Samuel F. Barr.
XIII. Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Otis Reynolds, C. P. Gaines.
XIV. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—B. D. Alvers.
XV. Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan—Robert M. Foresman.
XVI. Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga—Hugh Young.
XVII. Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Harry B. Bechtel.
XVIII. Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—J. M. Campbell.
XIX. Cumberland and Franklin—Alex. Stewart.
XX. Adams and Bedford—Charles W Stuart.
XXI. Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—D. W. Mutton.
XXII. Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—Dr. J. W. Hinebiddle.
XXIII. Allegheny—Russell Errett, C. L. Magee, Arthur Robson.
XXIV. Indiana and Westmoreland—Daniel S. Porter.
XXV. Fayette and Greene—J. B. Donley.
XXVI. Beaver, Butler and Washington—W. S. Shelvenberger.
XXVII. Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forrest—David Maclay.
XXVIII. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—S. H. Miles.
XXIX. Crawford—J. R. Compton.
XXX. Erie and Warren—A. D. Wood.

REPRESENTATIVE

PHILADELPHIA.

| District. | | District. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | John K. Fletcher, | 10. | Hall Stanton. |
| 2. | R. C. Titterary, | 11. | Wm. B. Mann, |
| 3. | John R. Orr, | 12. | Wm. A. Wallace, |
| 4. | John Sherner, | 13. | Thomas Spence, |
| 5. | David F. Houston, | 14. | George Bumm, |
| 6. | Daniel B. Bettler, | 15. | Wm. Neill, |
| 7. | A. Alexander, | 16. | John W. Harner, |
| 8. | Wm. Worden, | 17. | Henry Coppock, |
| 9. | James W. Sayers, | 18. | Christian Kneass. |

Assem—Robert Bell.
Allegheny—George W. Wilson, W. H. McCleary, S. H. Geyer, Jno. A. Snyder, H. B. Brown, J. Latimer, D. B. Cottom.
Armstrong—D. Mullen.
Beaver—Butler and Washington—D. Crichlow, B. F. Garvin, J. D. V. Hazard, John L. Greer.
Bedford and Fulton—J. J. Cramer.
Berks—D. C. Keller, Jno. H. Gernand, J. K. Sterrett.
Blair—John R. Bohn.
Bradford—J. M. Smith, W. H. Carnochan.
Bucks—Lewis B. Hellyer, Thomas F. Schurs.
Cambria—Thomas Davis.
Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—A. J. Monks.
Carbon and Monroe—Joseph M. Stoker.
Center—John G. Love.
Chester—E. B. Moore, John M. Pomeroy.
Clarion and Forrest—J. B. Agnew.
Clearfield—John H. Fullerton.
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Lindsey Mahaffy, Thomas J. Ingham.
Columbia—Daniel A. Beckley.
Crawford—J. A. Henderson, W. A. Rupert.
Cumberland—Wm. Penn.
Dauphin and Perry—Joseph Landis, A. Fortenbaugh, Thomas B. Mingle.
Delaware—William Ward.
Erie—Joseph R. Sterret, C. C. Boyd.
Fayette—Jasper Hook.
Franklin—Wm. P. Patten.
Greene—John C. Freeman.
Huntingdon—H. G. Fisher.
Indiana—John S. Cowan.
Juniata and Mifflin—J. S. Lyons.
Lancaster—S. C. Muhlenberg, E. McMillen, S. H. Pyfer.
Lawrence—D. H. Wallace.
Lebanon—Amos K. Hoffer.
Lehigh—Franklin Mickley, George Erdman.
Luzerne—E. Wm. Willard, Isaac P. Hand, W. A. M. Gifford, W. L. Hewitt.
Mercer—Wm. Achre.
Montgomery—Lorenzo Sullivan, Dr. Robinson.
Northampton—C. N. Miller, David Ackerman.
Northumberland and Montour—A. A. Shissler, W. H. Bradley.
Pike and Wayne—C. P. Waller.
Potter—Alex. McKean—A. G. Olmstead.
Schuylkill—Henry S. Bonner, E. J. Kerin, Frederick H. Maize.
Snyder and Union—T. Shallenberger.
Somerset—Lemuel Scull.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Dr. Robinson.
Tioga—Harry Allen.
Venango—N. B. Riddle.
Warren—T. B. Monroe.
Westmoreland—George F. Hutt, D. S. Atkinson.
York—H. S. McNair, J. N. Sagar.

On motion of Mr. Houston, of Philadelphia, Samuel H. Miller, of Mercer, was made temporary Chairman; C. L. Magee, of Allegheny; J. W. Sayres, of Philadelphia; A. A. Shissler, of Northumberland; N. B. Riddle, of Venango, and E. B. Moore, of Chester, Secretaries. Mr. Miller returned his thanks in a neat speech, when committees of one from each Senatorial district were appointed on permanent organization and resolutions.

There being one contested seat from Huntingdon, Mr. Burr, of Philadelphia, moved a committee of seven, which reported in favor of H. G. Fisher. The Convention then took a recess till three P. M.

**Permanent Organization.**

On reassembling, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported Hon. A. G. Olmstead, of Potter, for Permanent Chairman, with the usual list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Olmstead made a pleasant and impressive speech.

**Nomination of State Treasurer.**

On motion of Mr. Mann, of Philadelphia, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for State Treasurer, with the following result: Mackey, 115; Henry, 15. The nomination, on motion of General Campbell, of Cambria, was made unanimous. Mr. Huff was named by Westmoreland, but withdrawn.

**Nomination for Supreme Judge.**

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Judge.

**The Balloting for Judge.**

| FIRST BALLOT. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paxson | 38 | Gordon | 40 |
| Butler | 7 | | |
| Hall | 1 | | |
| SECOND BALLOT. | | | |
| Paxson | 42 | Butler | 41 |
| Gordon | 47 | | |
| THIRD BALLOT. | | | |
| Paxson | 46 | Butler | 39 |
| Gordon | 46 | | |
| FOURTH BALLOT. | | | |
| Paxson | 49 | Butler | 38 |
| Gordon | 47 | | |
| FIFTH BALLOT. | | | |
| Paxson | 51 | Butler | 37 |
| Gordon | 41 | | |
| SIXTH BALLOT. | | | |
| Paxson | 51 | Butler | 35 |
| Gordon | 43 | | |
| SEVENTH BALLOT. | | | |
| Paxson | 53 | Butler | 32 |
| Gordon | 43 | | |
| EIGHTH BALLOT. | | | |
| Paxson | 52 | Butler | 26 |
| Gordon | 54 | | |
| NINTH BALLOT. | | | |
| Paxson | 54 | Butler | 11 |
| Gordon | 64 | | |
| TENTH BALLOT. | | | |
| Paxson | 48 | Butler | 5 |
| Gordon | 77 | | |

Judge Gordon's nomination was then, on motion, made unanimous.

Mr. Mann, of Philadelphia, presented the platform, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew their expressions of confidence in and devotion to the principles of Republicanism, and declare

First. That we heartily indorse and re-adopt the Republican National and State platforms of 1872.

Second. That the National Administration commands our confidence and support, as entitled, by its promotion of the best interests and prosperity of the Nation, to the earnest support of the people.

Third. That the enthusiastic and unanimous call for our warmest approbation. During the short time he has been in office, Executive Department has established a State policy which has justly endeared him to the people of this Commonwealth, and has amply justified the confidence we placed in him.

Fourth. That while earnestly in favor of Constitutional Reform, and of such a revision of our State Constitution as will make it an effective instrument in preventing and punishing the corrupt abuses that have crept into the working of present system, we declare emphatically and especially, that whatever is done or left undone, the main purpose for which the Constitutional Convention was called, the absolute prohibition of special legislation, shall be so placed before the people as to secure their separate and distinct consideration thereon.

Fifth. That the reduction of the State debt from $40,000,000 to $20,000,000, the repeal of all state taxes on real estate, the establishment of schools for the support of orphans of soldiers, the maintenance of our present and prosperous system of common schools, the establishment of the policy of paying off our debt at the rate of two millions a year, and the general flourishing condition of our prosperous and wealth-producing industries, are evidences that the Republican party, during their twelve years control in Pennsylvania, have faithfully administered her affairs and that the reins of government may safely be left in their hands.

Sixth. That there should be rigid economy in the State and National Administrations, and the taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as conditions will permit.

Seventh. That the public lands belong to the people, and should be sacredly reserved for homes for actual settlers, and we pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

Eighth. That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

Ninth. That as retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation, and to continue reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise, and we condemn without reserve voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, whether in State or nation, and demand that the provisions of the act of Congress, by which the salaries were increased, should be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Tenth. That we heartily denounce corruption wherever found, and are sincere in our desire for honest, economical and polished administration of public affairs. To secure this is the duty of every citizen; and to this end every good man should feel bound not only to participate in politics, but to labor actively to see that none but good men secure party appointments or nominations.

Seventh. That the practice of loading the appropriation bill, essential to the support of the government, with objectionable legislation in the shape of appropriations toward the close of the session is a prolific source of abuse and a fraud upon the people, and its reform is urgently demanded.

Twelfth. That as the industry and home industry have uniformly prospered under a tariff so arranged as to afford revenue and protection, the present tariff should be left undisturbed; and as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a poor government, indeed, which could not afford to arrange its details so as to encourage the growth of home manufactures, and the creation of a remunerative home market for all the products of our soil.

Thirteenth. That order and security in the States lately in rebellion must come through the stern enforcement of the laws enacted to protect life, industry, and freedom of thought, and cannot be secured by rendering these just and necessary laws inoperative through executive clemency to unrepentant assassins, now undergoing punishment in pursuance of law.

Fourteenth. That as, during the time the Republican party has been in power, it has had to confront graver difficulties and more new and perplexing questions of government, than ever were presented to any other party to solve, and has solved them so successfully and wisely that the country indorses its decisions and accepts its work, it is the only organization competent to meet the grave issues that are now constantly arising, so as to secure the just rights of the whole people.

Fifteenth. That we sympathize with ever movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interest and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered highly complimentary to Judge Read, together with the usual resolutions for the appointment of the State Committee, all of which were adopted unanimously. The President of the Convention and the candidates are to appoint the Chairman of the State Committee, and the delegates from each county will appoint the members.

THE FEELING AFTER GORDON'S NOMINATION was very bitter among the Butler and Paxson men for a little while, but soon died away. In this three-handed game the two who fought each other hardest got beat, and the third party came in, much to the mortification of the defeated ones. Everybody, however, is going home satisfied and reconciled to the situation.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

**A Train Thrown from the Track.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 13, 1873.

The passenger train north on the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad due here at 2:30 P. M. was thrown from the track while running at full speed near Hartland station this afternoon. The engine cleared the track several rods before striking the ditch. The passenger coach was tipped over on its side. Miraculously no one was hurt with the exception of Joseph Brush and Harmony Hegsley. The engine was badly wrecked and the cars very much damaged. The track was cleared of the wreck in about four hours after the accident. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

**The Harvest in Wisconsin.**

MINNEAPOLIS, WIS., August 13.—The editor of the *Farmer's Union* who has just returned from a tour of inspection through the State, says that wheat threshing commenced a week ago to-day, and all the machines are now generally at work. The yield in most instances turns out better than expected. No field so far threshed yields less that twenty-five bushels to the acre, while many run far above that figure. The chinch bug depredations have never been so uninterruptedly favorable harvest season as we have enjoyed this year.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The City Mills in Quincy, Ill., were burned on Tuesday night with a considerable quantity of grain and flour. Loss $60,000; insured for $30,000 in St. Louis agencies.

At Quincy, Ill., Tuesday afternoon, a boiler in the People's Mill exploded, fatally injuring the engineer, a colored man.

The Rev. Newman Hall will leave Liverpool on the 23d inst., for New York, whence he will make a tour of the United States.

A man named Bowen, of Brooklyn, while carrying an infant grandchild down stairs, yesterday, fell, killing the child and injuring himself fatally.

A Deputy Sheriff of Monroe county, Ark., was killed on Saturday while attempting to arrest a desperado.

Nathan Bird, an old and well known citizen, residing in Richmond, Lonoke county, Ark., in a difficulty was shot and killed on Tuesday by a young man named Sullivan. The former had cursed the latter, and it was during the trial that the difficulty arose.

The convict Wheaton, who assaulted Warden Chamberlin at Boston, has been sentenced to ten years further imprisonment.

The steamship Pennsylvania has arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool; and the steamships California and Trinacria from Glasgow and Scotia from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Near Augusta, Ark., on Friday a negro woman put her two children to bed and went to church. When she returned she found the house burned to the ground and the two children perished in the flames.

In Little Rock, Tuesday, Alice Stanley, a woman of the town, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide. She took an overdose of morphine.

The agricultural editorial excursion arrived at Salt Lake City from the East Tuesday night, and yesterday were engaged in looking at the various points of interest in the city. They will remain till Saturday.

A young girl, fourteen years old, named Ida Shannon, was fatally burned Tuesday night by the explosion of a benzine lamp at Indianapolis.

The steamer E. M. Arndt was signalled from Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon.

The Dominion Parliament was opened at Ottawa, yesterday, with a speech by the Governor General.

Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a communication to the clergy of the United States, saying that the Pope is deeply affected at the manifestations of sympathy he receives from the children in that distant land.

Alois Elmeger, fresco painter, employed in decorating the Art Hall of the Cincinnati Exposition building, fell from a scaffold yesterday evening and died shortly after from his injuries.

The Cincinnati Exposition Commissioners at a meeting yesterday, reported that the general assignment of space will be made next week, after which exhibitors must take their chances. The prospects for grand success were never so flattering as at present.

The pork packers of St. Louis, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, elected eighteen delegates to the National Pork Packers' Convention, to be held at Chicago on the second Wednesday of September.

A Havana dispatch says that the United States man of war Canandaigua arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Aspinwall, with seventy of her crew sick with yellow fever.

Two children of one family died of cholera yesterday and one Tuesday at Columbus, Ohio.

Joseph Heidavery, an old citizen of Franklin county, Ohio, was thrown from his buggy Tuesday at Worthington, Ohio, and instantly killed.

A house for the friendless has just been established at Fort Wayne by the ladies of the city, and has every prospect of success.

The Shah of Persia sailed from Brindisi yesterday for Constantinople.

Michael Groh, a well-known citizen was killed at Cleveland Tuesday afternoon, by being struck by a heavy plank falling from the upper platform of a lime kilm, where Mr. Groh was superintending some repairs.

The wife of Lewis Muncie, a detective of Cleveland, was found dead by her husband in the bed-room Tuesday. At the post-mortem examination the opinion was given that death was caused by an attempt to produce abortion.

The steamship Arndt, which arrived at New York last night, simply reports: July 14th, latitude 47°, longitude 46°, lost propeller and experienced head winds, calms and foggy weather. She has four hundred and thirty-six passengers, all well.

A meeting of the pork packers and provision dealers of Chicago was held yesterday evening. The object of the meeting was to make preliminary arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the delegates to the Pork Packers and Provision Dealers annual Convention.

President Grant and party, with Senators Morrill and Hamlin, visited the Arsenal at Augusta, Me., yesterday. After visiting Bar Harbor and Bangor the President will go to the White Mountains.

A mail and passenger steamer from Block Island to Newport was several hours behind time at the latter place yesterday afternoon, and was reported lost.

### POLITICAL.

**State.**

The following are the nominations made by the Cumberland county Democratic Convention, held at Carlisle: For Assembly, Wm. B. Butler, of South Middleton; Sheriff, Col. Jos. Totten, of Mechanicsburg; County Commissioner, Jacob Barber, of Lower Allen; County Treasurer, Levan Orris, of Mifflin.

The following ticket was nominated by the Democracy of Perry county: State Senator, Hon. A. H. Dill, of Union county; Assembly, Samuel Markel, of Saville township; Prothonotary, James J. Sponenbarger, of Liverpool; County Treasurer, George Sphar, of Bloomfield; County Commissioner, William Brooks, of Penn township; Jury Commissioner, Geo. Mitchell, of Greenwood township; Director of the Poor, John Moose, of Madison township; Representative Delegate to State Convention, David F. Shibly, of Spring township, instructed for William Willis, of Bloomfield, for State Treasurer; Supreme Judge, Hon. James H. Graham, of Cumberland county; Coroner, George W. Zinn, Esq., of Newport; Auditor, David Messinger, of Rye township; Senatorial Conferees, Doctor Joseph Swartz, of Duncannon; William N. Seibert, of Bloomfield; and Samuel Thompson.

The following is the Republican ticket in Westmoreland county: Assembly, Col. J. A Ege. James Hunter; Prothonotary, S. P. Faulk; Treasurer, James McElroy; Clerk of the Courts, S. C. Remsberg; Commissioner, Adam Stoner; Poor House Director, J. H. McKown; Auditor, J. L. Davidson; Jury Commissioner, George Ambrose.

Of the Mifflin county Democratic delegate election of the 8th inst., and the Convention held in Lewistown on the 11th inst., the *Gazette* says: The delegate elections on Saturday were hotly contested in this district, the main interest centering in the two candidates for Senator. Selheimer on one side was looked to be the ring and Crawford candidate, and on the other Wareum was denounced as a political "What is it?" whom the railroad company desired especially to defeat. The latter we think a little dubious, as we doubt whether the great corporation would think it worth while to engage in a Democratic delegate election fight, even if some of its employees did take part in it. Selheimer carried Derry and the East ward, while Wareum got the West Ward and Granville. On Monday the Convention assembled, when the Wareum ites had it all their own way, the vote standing twenty-six for Wareum to fifteen for Selheimer. This result complicates the Senatorial question considerably, and will probably defeat Crawford's nomination. The ticket agreed upon is as follows:

Senator—Joseph S. Wareum.
Legislature—Henry P. Taylor, Union.
Treasurer—David Wasson, Lewistown.
Commissioner, three years—Rich'd Brindle, Union.
Commissioner, one year—Jacob Stine, Oliver.
Director of Poor—Josiah Preston, Decatur.
Jury Commissioner—Wm. McNabb, Union.
Auditor—Vance Aurand, Oliver.

John Barnes, has been appointed Chairman of the County Committee. Some of the Temperance Democrats are by no means satisfied with the ticket, alleging that part of it is a crumb thrown out to the Liquor League.

**Iowa.**

ANTI-MONOPOLY FARMERS' STATE CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, IA., August 13.—The Anti-Monopoly Farmers' State Convention met here to-day, and after organization the Convention proceeded to ballot for nomination of Governor, the choice falling upon A. Hattie, of Jefferson County, of Dubuque was nominated Lieut. Governor, and B. J. Hale for Superior Judge. For the carrying out of their platform it was resolved by the Convention that as all constitutional efforts to secure legislative control, those created by Congress should be controlled by Congress; that the Legislature of the State should fix the minimum rates of freight to be charged by the railroads of the State; that they are in favor of a modification of the banking system, so as to destroy all monopoly, and that they demand a general revision of the tariff laws. They also demand a repeal of the back salary bill, and that no member belonging to the "stone age" or an unknown age of still greater antiquity, seems doubtful. What the historical antiquarians succeeded in removing all doubt of is that the antiquity of the relic is sufficiently remote to warrant its assignment to some pre-historic tribe of troglodytes, and to justify the Ohio Democratic orators in taking to themselves the name of "troglodyte parly."—*Chicago Times.*

William Allen was a candidate for a third Senatorial term, but the Democrats not having a majority in the Legislature coalesced with the Free Soilers and elected Salmon P. Chase. At the expiration of Mr. Chase's term the Democracy had the Legislature, and Allen was again a candidate, but was defeated by George E. Pugh. Mr. Allen then withdrew to the shades of private life, permeated with a disgust for politics which has lasted for twenty-five years. Pugh served one term and retired to private life also. Now both are again on the political stage, and, singularly enough, as antagonists. Can it be that Pugh's war on the Democracy has had anything to do with bringing his old competitor to life again?—*Columbus Journal.*

## CRIMES.

**A Swindling Clerk Detected.**

CHICAGO, August 13.—George Harper, a young man employed as a clerk in the Chief Engineer's office of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been detected in frauds upon by means of placing fictitious names on the pay rolls and drawing the money thereon himself, by which he has succeeded in defaulting the company out of about three thousand dollars. Harper has a family, and was a man of sober habits. He had invested a portion of his savings in bonds, which, to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, he has turned over to the company, and his friends made up the balance. It is understood that the matter will not be taken into the Courts.

**Mysterious Murder at Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, August 13.—Yesterday morning the body of a negro woman named Lou Porter was found under the trestle of the Paducah railroad in North Memphis, and it was supposed she had been killed by the train. After the body had been buried reports of foul play were circulated, and Coroner Caldwell had the body exhumed and a post mortem examination revealed the fact that she had been murdered and placed there, the neck having been broken and several wounds inflicted on the head with an ax, but nothing was developed as to who committed the deed. She had been arrested for drunkenness the day before.

## SECOND EDITION.

## WASHINGTON.

### Matters in the Indian Country.

### Internal Revenue Appointments.

### Falling Off in Receipts of Back Pay.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1873.

**Another Tramp Through the Indian Country.**

After his arrival at Fort Walla-Walla with the troops which participated in the Modoc war, Gen. Davis will make another extended movement into the Indian country of Washington Territory, as far as Fort Colville. This post is on the banks of the Columbia river, within a short distance of the British-American boundary. There is but one company stationed here, and it is thought that after the Modoc disturbances some uneasiness may be felt among the tribes of that remote section, and the presence of an observing column of United States troops may have a good effect.

**The Recent Fight**

between the Sioux and Pawness, it appears by dispatches received at army headquarters, was nothing more than one of those periodical conflicts which has been going on between these tribes whenever they have a chance, from time immemorial. The Sioux, Pawnees and Dog Soldiers of the Cheyenne are mortal enemies and naturally gravitate into battle whenever they come within reach of each other. They hunt in different parts of the same region, and it is impossible for the troops to prevent these outbreaks.

**Interesting Reverue Matters.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has ruled that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue can fix the residences of supervisors. The appointment of surveyors of distilleries is being made, so take the place of the twenty-five detectives refused by Congress last session.

Since the explosion of

**Ben Butler's Back-Pay Thunder,**

the tide of patriotism has ebbed. No one has been heard from for nearly three weeks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1873.

DEFENSE OF A CUSTOMS OFFICER FOR SHOOTING.

The Treasury Department has requested the Department of Justice to instruct the District Attorney at Bangor to appear on behalf for the Customs officer, George M. Carson, for the shooting of a party who attempted to land smuggled goods from a steamer at that port.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1 A. M.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

*For the Middle States northe ly and westerly winds, lower temperature and cloudy weather and rain, clearing by the afternoon.*

For New England northeastern and northerly winds, threatening weather and heavy rain. For the Lower Lakes northeasterly and easterly winds, falling barometer, rain and cloudy weather. For the Gulf and South Atlantic States southwesterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, with rain near the coast. From Michigan to Iowa and thence to the Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri valleys falling barometer, southerly winds, increasingly cloudy and warmer weather.

**Midnight Bulletin.**

AUGUST 13, 1873—10:48 P. M.

| PLACE OF OBSERVATION. | Ther. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo, Ill | 76 | N. E. | Fair. |
| Cincinnati, O | 72 | N. | Clear. |
| Davenport, Iowa | 76 | E. | Fair. |
| Galveston, Texas | 80 | S. | Clear. |
| Indianapolis | 68 | N. | Fair. |
| Leavenworth, Kan | 78 | S. | Clear. |
| Louisville, Ky | 71 | N. | Clear. |
| Memphis, Tenn | 76 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Nashville, Tenn | 74 | | Clear. |
| New Orleans, La | 83 | W. | Fair. |
| Omaha, Neb | 74 | S. E. | Clear. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 64 | E. | Foggy. |
| Shreveport, La | 84 | | Clear. |
| St. Louis, Mo | 76 | N. E. | Fair. |
| St. Paul, Minn | 70 | S. E. | Fair. |
| Vicksburg, Miss | 78 | S. E. | Heavy rain. |
| Keokuk, Iowa | 74 | N. E. | Fair. |

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK August 13, 1873.

SUIT TO RECOVER $1,000,000.

A joint suit has been commenced in the United States District Court against J. R. Platt and R. C. Boyd, importers, to recover a million of dollars, and for undervaluation of imports. Separate suits against each are also commenced to recover fifty thousand dollars and forty thousand dollars for similar offenses.

NEW COTTON.

The first bale of new cotton was received to-day from Savannah, and sold by auction at 19½ cents.

A RAILWAY FLOODED.

The train from Buffalo, which arrived today several hours behind time, experienced great difficulty between Corning and Elmira, the flood covering the track several times to a depth of two feet and only two feet were driven to make way slowly through mud, gravel and drift wood, nearly extinguishing the fires in the locomotive.

A FALSE REPORT.

There was a report in circulation late this afternoon at hotels and other public places, that a Long Branch steamer had sunk on her way to Sandy Hook, and that four hundred lives were lost. There was no truth in the report, and no accident has occurred which could give foundation for such a cruel hoax.

**The Ft. Wayne, Indiana, Races.**

FT. WAYNE, IND., August 13.—This was the first day of the races under the aupices of the Ft. Wayne Driving Park Association, and everything passed off satisfactorily, as the shower last night put the track in fine condition, and the weather was everything that could be desired. The attendance was quite large for the first day. The first race for horses that had not beaten 2:40, purse of $300, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $300, was won by B. M. Daly, owned by Saml. Pierce, of Anderson, Indiana, in three straight heats; time, 2:42½, 2:41, 2:42. The second race, for horses that had not beaten 2:37, for a purse of $375, was won by R. G. Io. Shannon, owned by Wm. Delong, of Mansfield, O., in three straight heats; time, 2:42½, 2:40½, 2:36½. The prospects for to-morrow are good.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.**

August Stoughton, a creditor, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Charles F. Hess, of Union county, debtor. The usual order was issued.

The hearings in motions for injunctions in the bankruptcy matters of Paul W. Garfield and Nelson L. Willard, of Crawford county, were adjourned until the 20th inst.

On petition of Conway Bros., of Philadelphia, creditors, Chas. E. Wilkinson, of Clinton county, was adjudged a bankrupt. Referred to Register Smith, of Cuyahoga.

The petition of Register Harper, on the distribution of the proceeds of certain real estate in the hands of the assignee of James Provost, of this city, bankrupt, was confirmed absolutely.

On motion of Mr. Johns, solicitor for Bartlett, Berry, Reed & Co., petitioning creditors of New York city, it was ordered that James Merricker, of Oil City, debtor, be released by the United States Marshal from the Allegheny county jail, upon the receipt of sufficient evidence of the satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between the parties.

In the matter of the National Iron Company, of Montour county, bankrupt, an order was made directing the assignee to sell certain real estate divested of all judgments except certain recorded mortgages.

United States Attorney Swoope filed a libel for forfeiture against the still owned by Mrs. Martin Miller. A process of attachment and monition was awarded, returnable the first Monday in September.

**An Item for Dr. Wylie's Sabbath School Scholars.**

The church and Sabbath School of Pigeon Creek, Presbytery of Washington, will hold an anniversary meeting in their church edifice on Tuesday, the 26th inst. That day will complete the 98th year since Dr. John McMillan preached the first sermon within the bounds of the congregation. All who know themselves to be members of the first Sabbath School, organized, it is believed, during the summer of 1825, under Dr. Andrew Wylie, are earnestly desired to be present. The members of the first Sabbath School organized in the present church building are invited to attend. The organization took place in the summer of 1830, under Dr. William P. Alrich. There will be a number of addresses. Exercises commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

**Allegheny Health Board.**

The Health Board of Allegheny City held a meeting last evening, when Officer Hoch reported 479 nuisances abated during the previous month. Also, that the receipts from fines and forfeitures amounted to $188. A petition for the removal of a slaughter-house on High street was referred to the Health Officer to examine and report.

THE head conservator of the peace and morals of Altoona, Chief of Police Westbrook, has disappeared, and Mrs. May is also missing. I esetting his family, cutting his grocery bill, and adultery are some of the charges laid against him. A chief is wanted at Altoona.

## MURDER OR SUICIDE.

### The Beaver Falls Mystery—The Evidence Elicited at the Coroner's Inquest—A Pittsburgh Pawn-Broker's Ticket—Description of the Body, &c., &c.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

BEAVER FALLS, PA., August 13, 1873.

Farther developments of the tragedy of yesterday indicate that the man found in the race below the cutlery works was murdered. The deceased is supposed to be named Benjamin F. Bearss. He had in his pocket a memorandum book, in which was his name, Benjamin F. Bearss, born 1841. In the book was a pawn ticket from the money and loan office of M. Streng, No. 7 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., given for one month and due September 10th, 1873, which indicates that he pawned an article at the office on Saturday last. Coroner Corbus visited the pawn office to-day, and found the same name upon the broker's book opposite the ticket numbered. There was also in the memorandum book a photograph advertisement of J. Hunter, manufacturer of pruning knives, Clyde, Ohio. Said card is the representation of a large man with heavy full whiskers, silk "plug" hat, in the act of pruning a branch from a bush. Upon the back of the card is a small tab printed in red—an advertisement of Dr. J. H. Randall, Surgeon Dentist, Clyde, Ohio, and Mrs. C. Randall, photograph and ferreotype gallery. There was also a card of Powers' Exchange, No. 15 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The first item noted in the memorandum book is "I commenced to work for Mr. Bradshaw, October 14th, 1867." The deceased was evidently a man with a family, as many items charged to himself in his memorandum were articles of family consumption.

The body was found at six o'clock P. M., and was still warm. The place where the body was found was about one hundred feet below the mill, where the current of the cutlery race divides in the river. It had lodged on a small bar at the mouth of the race. The place is a public one, and how such a tragedy could be enacted during daylight with men passing frequently, is as great a wonder as the secrecy of the act. To all appearances, the traces of blood or a struggle can be found, though diligent search has been made. It would appear that the blow was struck while the victim was already in the water, and that it should occur, if murder it be, without alarm being sounded, is strange. In a farther search to-day, the cap of the diseased was found a short distance from where his body was recovered, and four dollars in money, a two dollar bank note and two one dollar bills and a card from a deck of sporting cards. All these articles were in the stream, caught on the stones at the bottom.

The Coroner's jury, at this writing—half-past 10 o'clock P. M.—is in session, and have already procured sheds no light upon the mystery of the tragedy. It is evident that the deceased was named Benjamin F. Bearss, and all his relatives reside in Indiana. The previous manner, but whether by his own hand or the hand of another, is not fully determined. All the circumstances, however, of the murder has been committed, and if a murder, a most horrible one—cold blooded one. In the hope of obtaining further evidence, the jury adjourned to meet again to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

STAR.

## TRAP SHOOTING.

### Characteristic Letter from the Champion Harvey A. Brown.

CLEVELAND, August 13.—Harvey Brown, of this city, who won the Lorillard Medal, tipifying the championship of the United States in trap shooting, at the recent contest in Saratoga, yesterday returned the medal to the original donor, accompanied by the following letter, which will explain itself:

*Louis Lorillard, Esq., New York:*

DEAR SIR—I have forwarded you this day, per United States Express, the receipt herewith of the Lorillard National Championship and a medal won by me at the recent grand sweepstakes at Saratoga Springs, August 7th, 1873. Having as yet as its possessor received the challenge in accordance with the rules governing the championship, I deem it proper to return the medal to you as the original donor, to be disposed of as may best suit your views and wishes. The reason for this action is that my recent experience at Saratoga Springs satisfies me that the contest in defending the ball is too likely to be of such a character, that no gentleman can consistently enter into them. I regret that the initiatory step in your praiseworthy effort to encourage trap shooting and field sports in this country should have developed the gambler's greed for gain, rather than an honest desire to test the comparative merits of the contestants. I trust that if any second sweepstakes for this medal should occur under such auspices, that future contests in its defense will be all that you and other true sportsmen could desire. With much respect I remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) HARVEY A. BROWN.

Mr. Brown fairly won the medal by superior skill in shooting, but he does not choose to compromise his position as a gentleman by continuing to compete in a contest which, as was shown at Saratoga, involved all the base acts of the pool stand.

## THE HEAVY RAINS.

### Great Damage to Railroad Tracks and Detention of Trains.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Much damage has been done about this city by the storm from the breaking of culverts and the flooding of cellars. In Camden also there has been similar damage. The breaking of the railroad track near Merchantville prevents the passage of trains to and from Mount Hally and Long Branch. Passengers for Long Branch had to return to this city, all the cars but those two having run off the track. The drawing room car went into the gap, compelling passengers to crawl out through the windows. None were injured. The storm was severe at Cape May and Atlantic City. The track of the Baltimore Railroad was washed out near Rock run, and the country is overflowed. The Pennsylvania Railroad track near Palmyra, New Jersey, was washed away and trains were delayed at Newark. Delaware creek had overflowed and washed out the Baltimore Railroad track near the culvert for sixty yards. The passengers from Baltimore by the night train were transferred at the Gap. At Atlantic, Pa., the city water works were considerably damaged. The coffer-dams were carried off and several small bridges washed away.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—The culvert and a portion of the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near Elkton Station, was washed away by the heavy rain last night, delaying all the trains. The Air line train from New York, due here at five o'clock this morning, did not reach the city until 12:15 P. M. The Bandwagon road from Perryville to Port Deposit also suffered from the storm, large masses of rock being washed upon the track and the culvert carried away, completely obstructing travel.

It has been raining here all day, and since 7 P. M.

# The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1873.


## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

## THE STATE TICKET.

The Republican State Convention met yesterday at Harrisburg, and our telegraphic columns contain full accounts of the proceedings. The platform is an admirable one, and will meet with very general approval; and the whole spirit of the Convention gives token of the prevalence of the right temper and of a conscientiousness of the necessities of the occasion.

The nomination of Mr. MACKEY for State Treasurer was a foregone conclusion. He has made so good an officer and given such general satisfaction, that no active opposition was made to his renomination. Mr. HENRY, the only one who contested the field with him, conceded, from the start, that Mr. MACKEY would be nominated, and he made his canvass not for the present but for the future. Few men have ever filled that important office who have been able, after three years' service, to boast so wide a circle of personal friends, or to enjoy so large a share of personal popularity. He has discharged a highly responsible trust in a very efficient way, and this popular indorsement of him was as flattering as it was well deserved. He has paid off, in the three years, $5,000,000 of the State debt, and is now paying it off at the rate of $200,000 per month; and while no fact could be more palatable to the people of the State, who delight to witness this steady reduction of the public debt, we know of nothing that more effectually demonstrates the administrative capacity of the incumbent.

The nominee for Supreme Judge, Hon. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson county, is well known to many of our citizens, and is eminently qualified for the place. He has had experience on the Bench, and having had a large practice as a lawyer, especially on land titles and questions arising out of oil operations, he will bring to his new place, if elected, an experience that will be of great service to both himself and the Bench. He is a man of superior talent, and possesses a reputation for personal integrity excelled by none. It is a good nomination, and will give very great satisfaction throughout the West.

Altogether, the ticket and the platform are thoroughly satisfactory, and the success of the party in October is no longer a problem. Every man with an eye in his forehead can see that the ticket is bound to win. We commend it to the hearty support of our party friends, and in the full confidence of its triumph at the polls.

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WE ARE not surprised that the Western Grangers are growing weary of the speeches which are now being inflicted upon them. Most of these speeches begin with, "I have not the good fortune to be a farmer, but I have always felt the most profound interest in the truly noble and predominant pursuit of agriculture, and never was that interest greater than now."

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THE report of the sixth annual meeting of the United States Law Association, which was held in New York on the 29th ult., has just been published. This is the only institution which has for its object the elevation of the legal profession and effecting a closer intimacy with the commercial community. The meeting alluded to was of interest and benefit to the profession. The sum of $87,500 was subscribed by the members present.

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IT appears that Professor FAWCETT, eminent in the House of Commons, has lately been seeking for political edification in the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and in a late speech in Parliament he took occasion to say some fine things concerning that Commonwealth. With the Illinois provision for a representation of minorities he is especially pleased, and intends to try to introduce the measure into England. However, it is an English invention after all, and all that can be borrowed from Illinois is a trifle of political machinery.

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CHICAGO importers are pluming themselves on the feat of getting goods from Liverpool to that city, *via* Montreal, in twenty days, which is less than the average time made by way of New York. With improved facilities for transhipment at Montreal, it is said, the time may be still further greatly reduced. Hence it is that the Chicago merchants are looking to the proposed completion of the canal system of the Montreal route with more interest than to the project of a double track railway between New York and Chicago. The *Inter-Ocean* thinks that not only will all foreign goods ultimately come direct to the wharves of Chicago, but the grain destined for Europe will go *via* Montreal.

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AN EXCHANGE gives editorial commendation to the Pennsylvania Railroad dining saloon at Harrisburg. The specialty approved is the time given to passengers for their meals and the calling out by the cashier from time to time of the number of minutes to elapse before the starting of the train. Abundance of time is usually provided for meals in railroad schedules, if passengers were not made nervous by the ever present fear of losing the train. Doubtless much of the dyspepsia of which Americans complain might be traced to the habit, forced upon them by the thoughtlessness or greed of railway eating house keepers, of bolting the greatest quantity of food within the smallest space of time. Let the good example at Harrisburg be emulated elsewhere—everywhere.

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THE United States Circuit Court for the eighth Circuit, district of Nebraska, has recently rendered an important decision in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* the Treasurer of Douglass county *et al.* This was an action brought by the railroad company to restrain the treasurers of Douglass and several other counties containing lands belonging to the company, from collecting taxes levied upon the lands. The decision of the Court is that these lands, having been acquired by grant from Congress, which grant is conditioned on a sale of the lands by the company within a specified time, the general government has an interest in the same, which cannot be sold for State taxes. The opinion of the Court is based upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* JOHN H. PRESCOTT.

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THE Wyandotte (Kansas) *Gazette* has recently published articles reflecting on the private and official conduct of F. A. CONE, Member of Congress for the Wyandotte District. Mr. CONE has sued the *Gazette* and had its editor imprisoned in default of bail. Here is another opportunity for discussing the libel law and the proper scope of newspaper criticism. If the *Gazette* has untruthfully held up the Congressman to public scorn, and injured his private reputation for political or personal ends, its editor ought to suffer for it by fine or imprisonment. On the other hand, if the Congressman has cheated the government out of $10,000 and been guilty of bribery and corruption, as charged by the *Gazette*, his constituency ought to know it—the sooner the better—and the editor is a public benefactor. A jury ought to settle this case in short order.

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WE RAIL with joy any allusion to the tariff question in a Pennsylvania Democratic newspaper. The Pittsburgh *Post* of yesterday says:

"Any individual may be a friend of a high tariff or of a mere revenue tariff either, and be in full communion with the Democratic party."

It is gratifying to see that the *Post* is aware that there is such a thing as a high tariff, and such a thing as a mere revenue tariff. So far, very well. From late indications we feared it never knew, or had forgotten these facts. Now one step farther. There is also such a thing as no tariff at all; the New York *World* says the political issue of the day is between tariff and no tariff, and the Democracy are for the latter; and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* regrets that the Ohio platform was not more pronounced in favor of absolute free trade. Our hospitable neighbor should not be quite so free with its invitations to tariff men to join the Democratic communion till it can issue them with a little more authority.

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AT LENGTH the Pope's allocution, the issue of which was announced by cable at the time, has been published in this country. The document has everywhere been awaited for with some curiosity, as it is the first allocution delivered since the passage of the bill confiscating ecclesiastical property by the Italian Parliament. His Holiness's well known talents for execration, and the terrible severity with which, in occasional addresses, he has referred to the action of the Italian government, seemed to render it likely that the forthcoming allocution would, in the tenor of its denunciations, leave all former allocutions far behind. The devout who dreaded a foolish exhibition of impotent wrath, and the profane who hoped for it, have been equally disappointed. The allocution is moderate in tone and language, that is, it is moderate in comparison with former documents of the kind, and with the allocution which many expected. "We judge it best" says the Pope, "to refrain from repeating all that we have so often largely set forth, hoping to deter those wicked rulers from their attempt in regard to the sacrilege, the malice, the end, and the most grave injuries of the enactment." Then with the view of vindicating the rights of the church, and for other reasons, the Holy Father proceeds "to declare to all those who have proposed, or approved, or sanctioned the most iniquitous enactment" referred to above, and to all others, that the act of the Parliament is "of no valuable account, but null and void." The same parties—that is all members of the Italian Parliament and of the government approving the act, and all others who shall in any way participate in the carrying out of the act, "are each and all of them stricken with the major excommunication and with yet other ecclesiastical pains and penalties."

The Pope also refers to the plots and machinations of the enemies of the church in other countries as designed "to smother the exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and perhaps to interfere with the free election of him who is to sit as the Vicar of CHRIST in the chair of PETER." The language is noteworthy, as perhaps the first instance in which PIUS the Ninth has ever made public reference to the subject of his successor's election.

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### INFANT MORTALITY.

We know not what degree of attention readers ordinarily bestow upon the mortuary reports which appear at regular intervals in the newspapers of the city. At present, when apprehensions exist of an outbreak here of the epidemic which prevails in some other places, no doubt the reports referred to are examined with more or less care by nearly everybody, but when no such ground of interest in the subject exists, a good many, if not a majority, of readers probably either pass by altogether or slightly regard the weekly and monthly lists of diseases and deaths. To one class they may seem disagreeable mementoes of mortality, while to another class they may seem of remote or indefinite interest, as relating to a subject in which they are not directly concerned, at least immediately. And yet almost every one of these reports published in the summer months presents, in the most startling way, an evil which is really greater and more alarming than the cholera. From the report of deaths in Pittsburgh for the week ending August 10th, it appears that of the one hundred and six persons who died thirty-nine were under one year of age, nineteen were under two years, and eleven were under five years. Of the fifty-eight who in the same time died in Allegheny, twenty-seven were under one year and twelve were under five years. Those who habitually consult our mortuary reports need not be told that there is nothing exceptional or peculiar in this statement, or that the week named was not especially fatal to young children. Only about the average number of a summer week were carried off. And the astonishing mortality among infants thus indicated is by no means confined to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Other great centres of population suffer in the same way, and some of them in still greater degree, as will be at once apparent to any one who chooses to consult easily accessible statistics. At this moment we have before us the death list of Detroit for the month of July, and it shows that of the three hundred and thirty-six persons deceased in the period, no less than two hundred and twenty-four were infants and thirty-three were children. That is, two-thirds of all the deaths in the city were of infants under eighteen months of age. Such a statement regarding any single city would be sufficiently startling. But the fact is frightful in view of the equal or even greater infant mortality in other large towns. It is perhaps only in connection with the details of single localities that anyone is enabled fully to realize the awful significance of the truth, well established by statistics, that in Christian countries one-half of all the children born fail to survive their fifth year.

The question has been often asked, but cannot be asked too frequently—whether such mortality among children is a necessity of nature. No physician will answer the question in the affirmative, and no person of ordinary intelligence who observes the conditions of city life, and especially the treatment of young children in cities, can for a moment doubt that much of the infantile illness and death in towns is the result of causes which might be removed or counteracted. Unclean and ill ventilated dwellings cause not a little of the evil, and of course many families are unavoidably exposed to it. But when the municipal authorities of all cities shall duly appreciate the value of public parks, even the children of the poorest will enjoy opportunities of refreshment propitious to health. And under the least favorable circumstances parents aware of the conditions which cause disease might often protect their offspring against its ravages. At present, partly through ignorance and partly through indifference, which is its consequence, very young children are too often left to fortune to find health or disease as it may come. They are exposed to about equal peril from too little or too much clothing, each excess producing or tending to produce the intestinal and other derangements to which infants are especially liable, and in the matter of diet they are too often equally unfortunate. Doubtless, in bad air, improper food, and too little or too much covering, whether by day or night, would be found the chief causes of a mortality which is simply appalling.

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THE latest curiosity of the TICHBORNE case is the surprising style of argument adopted by the claimant's lawyer, Dr. KENEALY, Queen's Counsel. He is described "as a man of much force, bright flashing eyes behind preternaturally bright spectacles, and whose face colors with what seems wrath, and whose voice makes the room tremble and the people turn pale." In his speech on the 9th, nearly a week in length Dr. KENEALY labored to convince the jury that the missing ROGER TICHBORNE for whom the claimant wishes to pass was a man of bad character and low habits. Having established that point, one could easily believe that, in the course of twenty-five years, ROGER may easily have sunk as regards education and intellect into the claimant of to-day. Such is argument!

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### A Noble Woman.

[From the Nashville Bulletin.]

"She is a noble woman!" This exclamation was made respecting a lady—a Mrs. ——, resident in Nashville, during the gloomy days of June, when large numbers of persons a little way beyond her residence were sick and dying of cholera.

This woman, moved by the goodness and sustained by the heroism of her noble heart, devoted her days and nights to the sick, the dying and the dead. She went, in the darkness of the night, in the rain and mud, when the air was loaded with pestilence, to the houses of the sick. And she went not only to speak words of cheer, but to do with her own hands whatever could be done to stay the progress of the disease, to relieve the distressed, and to prepare the dead for decent interment.

When told that she ought not to leave her comfortable home and family and expose health, especially by going into the hovels of the poor, her reply was, "I think it would be wrong to neglect the sick and dead at such a time as this."

On the night after the day when so many deaths occurred in this city we saw this heroic woman at midnight preparing a corpse for burial. She did the hard work thoroughly. She washed and dressed the dead, carried out the infected bedding and clothing, disinfected the room, and quieted the bereaved children.

Heroism like this deserves the highest eulogium. The world lauds the courage of brave men who risk their lives on the battle-field, but do not those Nashville ladies, who like the one to whom we now refer, braved the perils of the pestilence in the performance of duties to the sick, dying and dead, deserve even a higher meed of praise?

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### An Alabama Justice of the Peace Kills a Constable.

[From the Opelika Locomotive.]

On last Friday, at Dudleyville, Ala., a most unfortunate affair occurred, in which Mr. Jennings was stabbed in the neck by a Mr. James Heard, and almost instantly killed. The circumstances, so far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows: It seems that Heard is either a justice of the peace or constable, and while he was under the influence of whisky that day he very peremptorily ordered Mr. Jennings to do some act, to which Mr. Jennings, in the absence of a warrant or any other legal authority, very properly refused to do, which so incensed the irate magistrate or constable that he brought on a difficulty, when a fight ensued, resulting as above stated. The affair is very deeply regretted by the citizens of Dudleyville and neighborhood. Mr. Jennings was a peaceable and orderly man and good citizen. Mr. Heard is under arrest, awaiting his preliminary investigation.

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THE Brooklyn *Eagle* ably discourses upon a subject which has engrossed the attention of domestic philosophers for years past, and asks: Why should a woman be too "proud" to perform household labor? Why should she "not like to work as a servant," if the work be easy and in a comfortable home? The question may be variously answered, but there can be no dispute about the fact that persons who no more shrink from such a household position. Thousands of New England "young ladies" would accept as an insult an invitation to enter domestic service, and crowd the factories, where employment is not so safe, pleasant, or profitable, and where in no just sense is it more "respectable." Hence, poorly paid, unwholesome, unhappy operatives, who might be healthy, happy, valued members, of families whose honorable service ought to involve no disgrace. Hence, also, bad servants, who are not slow to ammuse the absurd "independence" which characterizes the age. It is, perhaps, not worth while to quarrel with the facts, but they are unquestionable facts.

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## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The women of a Wisconsin town have been organized to prosecute the men who leave their teams standing on street crossings.

The editor of an Illinois paper thinks fishing, as a general rule, doesn't pay. "We stood it all day in the river last week," he says, "but caught nothing—until we got home."

Detroit is to have a new evening paper, to be called the *Tribune*.

Ten thousand pounds of Spanish mackerel, the fish averaging four pounds each, is a "catch" reported as made last week off Orient Point, L. I.

The New Hampshire Legislature has passed an act obliging railway trains to stop 500 feet from the intersection of railroads at a gate.

A case of scalping, which cannot be charged to the Modocs, occurred in New Haven last week. Mrs. Ann Mooney, at work in a factory, had her hair caught in the machinery. Unhappily she was not a woman of fashion, and her hair was her own. The whole of it was in a moment torn from her head. Physicians were called who replaced the scalp, but the patient endured great suffering, and it is feared may not recover from the injury.

A girl in Macoupin county, Illinois, told her lover she would marry him if he would milk three cows clean while she was milking two. He failed, and at last accounts was practicing on all the cows he could see with the hope of getting another trial.

"Mamma, don't forget to ask papa about going to Brighton for a fortnight!" "Hush, dear! I'm afraid it won't do! You know how dreadfully the sea side upsets papa for the first week always!" "Yes, but papa needn't come down till the second weeek, you know.—*Punch.*

A company has been incorporated to build a railroad around Chicago, for the rapid transfer of passengers and freight from one railroad to another.

A Mrs. Clark, at Keokuk, subscribed four dollars toward building a church, and not being able to raise the money she worked four days at lathing.

A political orator, speaking of a certain general whom he admired, said he was always on the field of battle where the bullets were thickest. "Where was that?" "In the ammunition wagon."

Advices from the Hayden exploring expedition in Colorado say that it has been found that the former surveys of the whole region have been strangely inaccurate and full of blunders.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks Utah is the place for developing female eccentricities. It says: "There is a woman making affidavit in court there that she no longer wishes to be called 'Young.'"

The London *Advertiser* says the report of the Committee on Coal may, in unofficial language, be summed up in three lines: "We do not know how coal came to rise to its present price, and we know still less how it can ever be brought down again."

A Vicksburg bank cashier paid a man $300 too much, and not being able to find the man, and having no money to make the loss good, leaped into the river and drowned himself.

A John Bull, conversing with an Indian asked him if he knew the sun never sets in the Queen's dominions. "No," said the Indian. "Do you know the reason why?" asked John. "Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the savage's reply.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is not afraid that Eastern tourists on the Western plains will exhaust the supply of buffaloes, but it trembles for the supply of lead.

A child was lately born in Madison, Wisconsin, with two front teeth.

About one hundred young girls in the criminal reformatory, near Bath, England, rose in open mutiny recently, on account of their dislike for a new laundry matron. They broke the windows of the laundry, scaled the walls outside, and barricaded themselves in a room. Their conduct was so violent and figerish that police had to be sent for from Bath and Bradford to break down the barricade and take them into custody.

A Colorado postmaster is charged with selling newspapers at seventy-five cents a hundred, instead of delivering them to subscribers.

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## PERSONAL.

Prof. Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College sailed for Europe on June 29, to spend the summer vacation.

Mrs. Van Cott, the revivalist, is seriously ill at Jamesville, Wis.

Major Perry, of Cleveland, has resigned his position in the United States army, and leaves the country at once for Cairo, there to report for duty in the service of the Khedive of Egypt.

The City Collector of Boston publishes a little "notice" which occupies nineteen columns of the *Post*.

The programme of ex-President Johnson is to spend a few weeks at some of the Virginia springs, be elected Governor of Tennessee, and then take a desk in the United States Senate.

A daughter of Putnam, the publisher, is a practicing physician in New York.

Mrs. Babcock, a hale and hearty old Iowa lady of 74 years, last year wove 1,122 yards of rag carpeting, for which she received $140 64. In three months and six days this year she wove 554 yards, receiving therefor $94 64.

Rev. Mr. Murray, of Boston, denies that he killed ten deer this season and ate them all at one meal.

Charles Bellows, of Lancaster, Mass., has a carriage one hundred years old. It was formerly owned by Harrison Gray Otis.

Senator Hamlin will speak at the Maine Agricultural Fair on "The Grass."

The Spanish Marshal O'Donnell on his dying bed, when the priest asked him to forgive his enemies, quietly answered: "Enemies I have none; I shot them all."

In the summer of 1860 I met General Sherman at the Relay House, a few miles on this side of Baltimore. We conversed for some fifteen or twenty minutes in a frank and unreserved manner, touching the dangerous state of affairs then existing; and he agreed with me in the opinion that the secessionists of the South were determined to carry out with the government for the purpose of establishing slavery in the Territories. We were both quite unhappy at the prospect then apparently opening upon the country. I recollect well his closing words, and in that ordinary emphasis: "Well, if such a war is commenced, which God forbid, I shall certainly offer my services to that government which educated me and made me what I am." When I heard of him in the war, as I did very often, I always recurred to this interesting interview. I am satisfied that there is not a man in the republic more emboldened by free than General Sherman of everything like sectional prejudice, of which there are many and conclusive proofs.—*Ex-Senator Foote in Washington Chronicle.*

Major Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, is writing the biography of Brigham Young.

Colonel R. Tyler, of the Montgomery *Advertiser* volunteers the important information that he "wouldn't accept the office of Governor of Alabama if tendered him without the opposition of a single voter in the State. This is the party we have been fighting for! General Grant would, within four years, mount a scaffold or a throne. He seems to have no lucid intervals.

There will be no duel between United States Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Gen. D. H. Hill, of Georgia. The Parson says he is too old to fight, and that it is also against his religion, but he can still hold his own in the way of writing letters.

Ross Tweed has a sign displayed on a tree in front of his Greenwich residence forbidding strangers to enter the grounds. The Sheriffs no longer consider themselves strangers.

State Superintendent Wickersham is at the head of the *Inquirer* Printing and Publishing Company, of Lancaster.

The claim of Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, widow of James Fisk, Jr., for $250, against the estate of James A. Coe, the Boston irregular broker, has been allowed and will be paid by the assignees, who were appointed at a meeting of Coe's creditors in Boston, yesterday.

An Illinois physician has had his portrait painted. It might be life-like, judging by the description of it given by a local art critic, who says that "you can feel saws and things rasping over your bones, and taste calomel, blue mass and quinine as you look at it."

Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Count of Paris; Robert d'Orleans, Duke of Chartres; Louis d'Orleans, Duke of Nemours; Francois d'Orleans, Prince of Joinville; Henri d'Orleans, Duke of Aumale; Antoine d'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier; his Majesty Leopold II., (Louis Phillippe Marie Victor Leopold,) the Count of Flanders; her ex-Majesty the Empress Marie Charlotte of Mexico, Duke Phillippe of Wurtemburg and her Royal Highness Marie Clementine d'Orleans—all these kings, princes, princesses and pretendants were compulsory guests at the unhappy forester and his wife, before the Correctional Tribunal of Tours, for cutting down a few dry sticks in the forest of Amboise, the property of their royal mightinesses aforesaid.

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MILK, it is now found out, a plot being given every few hours, will check violent stomach acheand incipient cholera. Only you mustn't boil it, but heat it sufficiently you agreeably warm. Typhoid fever, cruel as a tiger, is a disease for which the doctors have never been able to do much. Now we are told that milk is an excellent medicine to give in such cases. It nourishes, promotes sleep, wards off delirium, and soothes the bowels. The patient both in typhoid and scarlet fever is to have all the milk he wants. What with Alderney and other dairies, and the new medical discoveries, this peaceful fluid is really looking up.

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## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
*First City District,*
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
*Second City District,*
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
*County District,*
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

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## A MYSTERY OF THE WOOD.

**What Happened to Three Ladies Who Went a Huckleberrying—Stones and Clubs Thrown by Invisible Hands.**

[From the Reading (Pa.) Eagle.]

On Tuesday last Mrs. Daniel White, her daughter, Susan White, and Mary Hartz went to a strip of woodland, on the farm of Mr. White, about three-quarters of a mile from Kohl's mill, in Cumru township, for huckleberries. They were there but a short time when they were startled by stones and clubs thrown in the bushes. They informed Mr. Daniel White who proceeded to the spot, and also saw a number of stones flying about. On Wednesday the family returned to the same place to reconnoitre. To their surprise more stones and clubs were thrown. The missiles were not always harmless, as Mrs. White was struck severely in the back, and Miss White was hurt so badly in the side by a stone as to cause a black and blue mark. Miss Hartz did not receive any injury, but she saw something like an elf shooting through the bushes.

Mr. White was again a witness to the throwing, and he declared that he saw more than a hundred missiles flying in the air. As no person could be seen in the woods the family were amazed, and that night the story of the mystery reached the ears of the neighbors. The following day (Thursday) fourteen of them collected to investigate and ferret out the "spook." The names of the persons were J. M. White, Elias Snable, Samuel Ziegler, Samuel Sweitzer, John Marks, Henry Grieves, Daniel White, Abraham Miller, James Shaffer, Priscilla Marks, Catherine Good, Mrs. Daniel White, Susan White and Mary Hartz. The first named is the constable of the township, and led by him the party marched in a body to the woods.

Arriving at the huckleberry patch, a very lonely spot covered with thickly growing bushes, the party formed a circle around it, and four of the ladies—Mrs. White, Susan White, Mrs. Marks, and Catharine Good—were directed to enter the place, wait until they should see the missiles, and then give immediate specific directions from what direction they came. They were in the bushes but a very short time when the missiles commenced flying apparently from a spot about twenty feet square. The place was at once surrounded, and four of the bravest men with bated breath, and about four feet apart passed through the lot. Before they had come out at the other end the strange missiles commenced flying from another direction, which place they also examined, though some of them, especially the ladies became by that time so much frightened that they could hardly breathe, and their hearts thumped and beat like trip hammers. Nothing, however, could be discovered, excepting the flying stones and clubs.

Further investigation will be made. Among those who intend to search the place are two ladies and a gentleman. They have agreed to quietly visit the spot on Sunday. The ladies will sit in the huckleberry patch, while the men stand immediately outside to watch the direction of the missiles.

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## MANUFACTURES.

It is said that but two establishments in Great Britain make charcoal iron.

Eight new iron furnaces are being built on the line of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.

The first locomotive made in California was turned out of the railway shops at Sacramento seven days ago.

A new rolling mill for fine plates has been established by M. Rodelett, at Marpont, near Jeumont, France.

There are 154 blast furnaces in Scotland, of which 120 are blowing, against 132 at corresponding period last year.

The Spring-Bed Company, of Hartford, Conna turns out one hundred beds a day, employing twenty-five hands.

The Stillwater Rolling Mill, at Stamford, Conn., turns out about eighty tons per day of all sizes of iron rods, rounds and squares.

The just published Hartford City Directory represents the manufacturing capital as $17,600,000.

The Yale Lock Works, at Stamford, Conn., are engaged to their full capacity in the manufacture of their celebrated locks and keys.

The Fitchburg (Mass.) Machine Company has received an order for $25,000 worth of machinists' tools from the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

It is designed to have the iron and steel furnace at Ironton, Ohio, in operation by the 1st of September next. Ten per cent contracts have been given out, all to be fulfilled by November 1st.

The Codorus ore is said to be an excellent thing to avert a threatening "chill" in a blast furnace. Several car loads of the ore thrown into the furnace will purge it completely, causing the slag and ore to run freely.

The manufacture of knives is carried on extensively by the Aultman Steel Company, at Canton, Ohio. The company turn out all kinds and sizes, from the most delicate and ornamental pocket-knife to the largest butcher-knife. There are fifty hands employed in the establishment.

The Abercorn Foundry Company, Paisley, Scotland, lately turned out a very large casting, which was made to the order of the Spanish government, and it is to be used for bending armor plates. It is reported to be the largest casting ever made in Paisley, its weight being twenty-nine tons.

On the 15th ult. the coal and coke operators and manufacturers of Southwestern Pennsylvania assembled at Connellsville and formed an association styled the Coal and Coke Exchange of Southwestern Pennsylvania. Regular meetings will be held on the first Tuesday of each month, in Connellsville.

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### An Unlucky Demagogue.

Mr. George Odger is a bankrupt—that is settled. Unfortunately for him, he is bankrupt through his own acts; more than half of the amount of his liabilities having been incurred in electioneering work during the Parliamentary contests in Stafford, Southwark and Bristol, and a part of the remaining half being the result of an unsuccessful action for libel brought by him against the London *Figaro*. This man Odger, who has thus suddenly come to grief, has made himself notorious during the past three or four years as the chief spokesman and ringleader of the Labor party in England. A loud-spoken, vulgar demagogue, reckless of consequences and indifferent to the true interests of the workingmen whom he has assumed to represent, he has, nevertheless, managed to gain the leadership of the lowest class of agitators, and has succeeded in sewing the seeds of mischief. He has been very prominent in the public gatherings of the English Trade-Unions, and has latterly been in close fellowship with Bradlaugh and others who have given the workingmen bad advice; but this unexpected tumble will probably cause him to take a lower place hereafter. When he essayed to meddle in politics, he found all his fair words may possibly be taken as a warning by the man Burt who aspires to become M. P.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

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A new evening paper has been started in London for circulation among the working people at a penny a week.

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### Pating Down Rebellion.

When the stomach rebels against food and obstinately refuses to digest sufficient ailment to keep the body well noughsed, it can only be compelled to resume its natural duties by a wholesome tonic. The powerful alkaloids so often administered for this purpose are not wholesome. They are, for the most part, deadly poisons, and even when taken in very small quantities, react violently upon the nervous system. Not so Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This salutary combination of vegetable juices, embracing the finest invigorating and alterative which the botanical kingdom affords, operates mildly, steadily and beneficially upon the digestive, secretive and unchanging organs. In dyspepsia, bilious affections, nervous complaints, periodic fevers, chronic constipation, bodily weakness, mental depression, languor, sleeplessness, and the various disabilities incident to old age and premature decay, its effects are so wonderful that to be comprehended they must be witnessed or experienced.

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## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid from November 1st to May 1st, 6 per cent. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
B. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John R. Hitchcock, F. Baum, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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## Ayer's Latin School for Boys,

NO. 29 FIFTH AVENUE,

RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st.

A limited number of pupils will be given thorough instruction in the Classics and English branches by competent and experienced teachers.

For terms see cata gues at the Music and Book Stores. For further particulars call on or address the subscriber at No. 29 Fifth avenue. Will be at the School Rooms from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. A. HOLMAN,
Principal.

M7th

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## The Episcopal Classical Academy

REOPENS FOR THE FALL TERM,

*MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.*

Pupils are prepared for College or Business.

The instruction is carefully thorough, and our pupils heretofore have ranked among the first in examinations for admission to College.

We aim at a high standard of intellectual culture and moral purity.

Parents desirous of entering their sons will find the Principal at the School Rooms, 64 Grant street, during the last two weeks of August daily, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Catalogues may be had at the Book Stores or from the Principal.

Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A. M.
Principal.

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## Pennsylvania MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.

For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings handsome and commodious.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULDING, No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

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## BEAVER COLLEGE AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

Finest and largest School Buildings in Western Pennsylvania.

Thorough instruction. The BEST is the CHEAPEST. Expenses may be made very low.

OPENS SEPTEMBER 9.

R. T. TAYLOR.
TTBS

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## BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE—

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies.

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The next Session will begin on MONDAY, September 8th.

Registers giving full information can be had at the Bookstores, or at the School after August 25th.

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## PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal,
Will Re-Open SEPTEMBER 17th, 1873.

Application for Boarding Pupils may be made to Mrs. F. J. Smith, Packer Col. Institute, by letter till September 1st, or later personally.

For catalogues address as above.

M7th

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## NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and commodious building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. CLARK AM. the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by a full corps of teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

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## Civil and Mechanical Engineering

AT THE RENNSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 17th. For the Annual Register, containing Improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

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## DRY GOODS.

AT

# McKEE'S.

For a Few Days

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED IN

Every Department

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

# NEW STOCK.

SPECIAL PRICES IN

LAWNS,

GRENADINES AND SUITS.

A. D. M'KEE,

59 Market Street,

(Old Barker Establishment).

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*Great Closing-Out Sale*
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

*Great Closing-

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....O. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 55¾ | Phila. and Erie | 24½ |
| Reading | 95 | Pittsburgh Sc. | 72 |
| United Cos. | 123⅝ | A. V. R. R. 7-30s | 93 |
| Oil Creek | 25⅝ | Central Pass. | 37¼ |
| Lehigh Valley | 61¾ | Empire Trans. | 56 |

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, D. K. CLINESMITH, DANIEL RUWER, O. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY JENKINS, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other liens, are the best possible security, have 14 years to run, and are offered at 86 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 13, 1873.

The day has been characterized by no great changes in monetary affairs, and such as they are they do not create any new quotations.

We notice a brisk movement of currency to the border counties of Ohio, created by a sudden awakening of the wool trade in that district, the agents of some Boston buyers having invaded that region to supply their temporary wants. These sudden spurts, commencing and declining with equal precipitancy, have characterized the wool trade during the entire season, indicating that most Eastern dealers are working on a small stock, just sufficient to keep up their trade, anticipating a further decline in the prices demanded by the growers.

Money is in good supply to meet all legitimate demands of trade, and Eastern exchange is rather heavy.

A letter from a leading New York house speaking of the future of the money market says:

"One great consideration, favoring the prospect of our escaping a repetition of the extreme stringency experienced last fall, is found in the fact that men of business have so shaped their arrangements for the fall trade, as to be dependent, as little as possible, upon the money market. The London money market, also, is working into a condition of settled ease; which, if not disturbed by unforeseen causes, will prove to be an important element in our favor; for experience has proved that, in times of stringency here, the relief received from that source in various ways, amounts to a very important mitigation. While, therefore, there is nothing to admit of the hope of a really easy fall money market, and while we may scarcely expect a condition of comparative ease, yet there does seem to be good ground for expecting that we shall witness no such excessive and protracted stringency as brought us last year, and even this spring, to the very verge of serious panic."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents :

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 119¾ | |
| 1880 | 117¾ | |
| 1874 | 119¼ | |
| 1868, new | 119¾ | |
| 1867 | 119 | |
| 1865 | 118¾ | |
| 10 40s | 115⅛ | |
| New 5s | 114¾ | |
| Gold | 112¾ | |
| Currency 6s | 118¾ | |
| Tennessees, old | 82 | |
| Tennessees, new | 82 | |
| South Carolinas, July | 15 | |
| North Carolinas, old | 47 | |
| North Carolinas, new | 15 | |
| Missouris | 92¾ | |

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 115¾ |
| United States 6s, 1881 | 119¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 117 |
| United States 5-20s, 1864 | 117¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 | 119¾ |
| United States 10-40s | 115⅝ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 118¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 119 |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 118 |
| Currency Funded | 113½ |

—Inquiry having been made as to the reasons for Governor Dix withholding his signature from the bill regulating the forfeiture of life insurance policies, he states them as follows, in a letter to Colonel John W. Dix, his private secretary:

First—The bill gives the insured thirty days to pay after the premium is due, and virtually deprives the insurer for that period of time of the use of the money to which he is entitled.

Second—It authorizes the payment of premiums to be made by mailing a certified bank check, draft or postoffice money order, thus opening a fruitful source of controversy and misrepresentation, and throwing the whole inconvenience arising from delay or misdirection on the insurer.

Third—There is no good reason why a particular class of institutions should be signalled out for these harsh and as I think unreasonable exactions. If it be said that they are incorporations deriving profitable privileges from the laws, the answer is, that banks stand on the same footing; and the latter might, with equal propriety, be required to defer payment for thirty days, instead of the three days' grace now allowed, and to receive money becoming due to them by certified checks, &c., sent through the mails. The same observations are equally applicable to fire insurance companies.

Fourth—The bill is an enactment in conflict with the universal and essential rule of commercial and financial punctuality, which may just as easily be adhered to in this case as in the case of any other class of moneyed transactions; and if a community so largely engaged as ours in mercantile business it should be the aim of legislation, if it interferes at all, to maintain the rule in all cases instead of relaxing it in any; and, finally, matters of this kind may better be left to agreement of the parties, like all other subjects of contract, as the competition between insurance companies of every description in the enforcement of their business will always induce them to make the most favorable terms with their customers.

—The following table shows the prices of allway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street :

| August 13, 1873. | 11:30 P. M. | 12:30 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 115¾ | 115⅝ | 115¾ |
| Canton | 36 | 36½ | 36¾ |
| West'n Union Teleg'ph | 90 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Quicksilver | | 30½ | 30¾ |
| Pacific Mail | | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Adams Express | | 94½ | 94 |
| Wells, Fargo Express | | | |
| American Express | | 61¾ | 62¼ |
| United States Express | | 64¾ | 65 |
| New York Central | | | 95 |
| Erie | | 22¾ | 23 |
| Michigan Central | | 94 | |
| Michigan Southern | | 91¾ | 92 |
| Illinois Central | | 108 | 107¾ |
| Cleveland and Pittsb'gh | | 87½ | 88 |
| Chicago and N. W. | | 66⅝ | 66⅝ |
| Chicago and N. W. pref. | | | |
| Rock Island | | 111¾ | 112 |
| Fort Wayne | | 114¾ | 115 |
| St. Paul, pref. | | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Wabash, pref. | | 72 | 72½ |
| Fort Wayne | | 114¾ | 115 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Union Pacific | | 27¾ | 27⅝ |
| Chicago and Alton | | 100 | 100 |
| Boston, Hart. and Erie | | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| New Jersey Central | | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Del. and Hudson | | 31½ | 31½ |
| Han. & St. Joseph | | 38¾ | |

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1873.

REMARKS.—Business in all branches of trade has undergone little or no change, not enough at least to call particular attention to. The smart little shower on Tuesday and the cool cleansing up weather of to-day was very satisfactory to nearly everybody but the hawking hucksters who peddle upon the streets.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks :

| | Last week. | This week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, bbls | 8,991 | 6,139 | 14,530 |
| Barley, sks | 170 | | 170 |
| Butter, pkgs | 142 | 149 | 291 |
| Corn, sks | 2,993 | 2,421 | 5,414 |
| Cheese, bxs | 1,475 | 1,756 | 3,231 |
| Bacon, boxes | 2,703 | 5,705 | 6,408 |
| Bacon, tcs | 492 | 398 | 890 |
| Flour, bbls | 8,991 | 6,139 | 14,530 |
| Oats, sks | 13,946 | 11,940 | 25,191 |
| Rye, sks | 904 | 800 | 1,704 |
| Wheat, sks | 5,304 | 5,874 | 11,208 |

Below we give the wholesale prices unless special mention is made to the contrary :

APPLES—Are coming in quite freely. The receipts since our last report were 6,139 bbls, an increase of 114 bbls over that of the preceding day. The prices are governed entirely as to size, condition and quality, and may be quoted from $2 50@3 00@4 00.

APPLE BUTTER—A lot of old was received and sold immediately at 50c per gallon.

ASHES—Remain unchanged and with a moderate demand : Common soda, 4@5; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 4½@4¾c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

ALES—Business is very fair, with a good demand : English Bass Ale, in kilderkins of 25 gallons, $24; bbls, 42 gallons, $42; hhds, 63 gallons, $63; qr bbls, $21 per bbl; porter $11 per bbl; X $9; XX $10 per bbl. Gibbons Bass Brewery—We have received invoices to note for this household article, and give prices previously noted : Ale, in cases of 2 doz, $3 per case; in bbls cases $5 50; 5 ℔ cases $8; 10 ℔ wicker boxes, 40c ℔ lb.

BEANS—Prime white navy unchanged at $2 50@3 per bush; other grades $2@2 50.

BRAN—Is dull and lower at 30@32½@36c as to quality and quantity.

BROOM CORN—With the demand moderately active, Hurl sells at 8@9c; green, 6@7c; crooked, 4@5c.

BROOMS—A fair supply at present is on hand, and A No 1 are quoted at $3 75; No 1, $3 25; No 2, $2 75; good common $2 25; common $2 00.

BUTTER—The market continues inactive for all grades under choice. The receipts since our last quotations have been quite light, and 17@18c is the ruling figure, but for some very choice 19@20c and 22c ℔ lb were realized, but the quantity sold at 22c 20c was small.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues remarkably active, with all the leading houses doing a brisk trade. We do not look for any change in prices before next Saturday, if then. We continue to quote : Sugar cured hams 16¼c; sugar cured shoulders 11¾c; plain shoulders 11c; sugar cured 19½c; clear rib sides 11¼c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 13c; mess pork, new, $16 50@17 00; in tierces 9¾c; refined lard in tierces 9¾; refined lard in half barrels 10¼c; refined lard in buckets 11c; refined lard in kegs 11c. We quote the following for tierces of bacon :

CHEESE—The supply continues good, with prices materially unchanged. Since yesterday 430 boxes have arrived, and the market remains firm. Ohio factory may be quoted at 13@13½c; Limburger 13@13½c in a jobbing way; dairy 12@12½c; Ohio factory 16@18c; several 19@21c; Hollands 12½c.

COUNTRY MEATS—The market rules quite firm, and hams are selling at 9¾@11c; shoulders 5½@6c; sides 7½@8c; country lard 8@8½c ℔ lb.

CANDLES—The market is quiet and moderate demand sales are made at 7¼, 7⅝@8 00 ℔ case.

CANDLES—The demand is quite fair, and we quote sperm 42c; stearine 13@14c; star 20c.

CABBAGES—We saw some barrel lots of good to choice offering, the prices ranging from $1 00@1 50 @2 00 ℔ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—Remain unchanged, and our last quotations will stand good for to-day.

2¼ lbs California apricots, ℔ dozen, $2 25; 2 lbs blackberries, $2 25; 2 lbs Winslow's blueberries, $2 50; 2 lbs white cherries, $3 00; 2 lbs red cherries, $2 75; 2 lbs grapes, $2 50; 2 lbs gooseberries, $2 50; 2 lbs green gages, $4 75; 2 lbs green gages, $3 75; 2¼ lbs egg plums, $4 75; 2 lbs egg plums, $3 75; 2 lbs Damson plums, $2 50; 2 lbs peaches, $3 00; 3 lbs peaches, $2 50; 2¼ lbs peaches, $3 50; 2 lbs California Bartlett pears, $3 25; 2 lbs Bartlett pears, $3 00; 2 lbs pears, $2 50; 2 lbs pine apple, $2 75; 2 lbs orange quinces, $3 25; 2 lbs raspberries, $3 00; 2 lbs Sherries, extra, $3 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $3 50; 3 lbs asparagus, $4 50; 2 lbs butter beans, $2 25; 2 lbs lima beans, $2 75; 2 lbs Winslow's corn, $3 10; 2 lbs Baltimore corn $2 25; 2 lbs small green peas, $3 50; 2 lbs marrowfat peas, $2 75; 2 lbs succotash, $3 00; 2 lbs Baltimore peas, $2 50; 2 lbs lobsters, $4 50 ℔ doz; 2 lbs lobsters, $2 65 ℔ doz; 2 lbs lobsters, $3 75 ℔ doz; 1 lb California fresh salmon, $3 00 ℔ doz; 2 lb California fresh salmon, $4 50 ℔ doz; 2 lb salmon, $7 ℔ doz; 1 lb fresh mackerel, $3 25 ℔ doz; 2 lb fresh mackerel, $4 ℔ doz; 1 lb Cove oysters, full, $1 40 ℔ doz; 2 lb Cove oysters, full, $2 50 ℔ doz; 1 lb Cove oysters, light, $1 15 ℔ doz; 2 lb Cove oysters, light, $2 10 ℔ doz; 1 lb lunch spiced oysters, $2 75 ℔ doz; 2 lb lunch spiced oysters, $2 75 ℔ doz; 1 lb cherry stone clams, $2 50 ℔ doz; 2 lb cherry stone clams, $3 50 ℔ doz.

CRACKERS—A very fair demand is made for staple goods, which is promptly supplied. As will be seen by our quotations the figures are remarkably low, notwithstanding the immense demand. We quote the leading grades as follows : Butter crackers 10c per lb; ginger snaps 13½c; lemon biscuit, 12c; oyster crackers, 7½c; sugar crackers, 12c; wafer crackers, 16.

CREAM TARTAR—Trade is quite active and sales for the following grades were made : Beeson's hydraulic cement $1 00@2 25; Louisville $2 00@2 25; Phœnix $2 00@2 25; calcined plaster $3 00@4 00; white lime $2 00.

CARBON OIL—F. o. b. at the works 14@14½c may be quoted, but from stores 16½c.

CIDER—Extra refined cider is quoted at $12 ℔ bbl.

EGGS—A remarkably dull market is reported all around, the supply is fearly in excess of the demand. Strictly fresh, however, go off quickly, but everything else rules very low. The ruling quotations are 14@15c, while the best can be had to-day at 17@18c.

FLOUR—New is coming in quite freely but does not go off quite so rapidly owing to the strong request for old by both city and country dealers. Some business is reported a bareness of old flours, while we have been assured by others that they still have plenty to dispose of. The average of flour by the various lines of railroad are greatly in excess of the day previous, being 6,263 barrels. Shipments, as a rule, are dull and unchanged with a very active market, particularly old. Rye flours remain firm at $5 50@6 00 for choice; wheat flour $5 50@6 00@8 00 ℔ bbl; Minnesota bakers' $7 50 ℔ bbl; Wisconsins $7 50@8 00; red winter $6 50@7 00; white Ohio spring $7 75@8 00.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 ℔ bbl; medium do, No 1, $20 ℔ bbl; No 2, $17 ℔ half barrels, quarters and kits 30c more; lake herring, quarters, $3 15; white fish bbl; lake trout, half bbl, $5 25; trout 75c ℔ box; other grades $4@5@6c.

FEATHERS—Strictly prime are quiet at 75@80c; mixed and not old 40@50c.

GROCERIES—Sugars and coffees are looking up. Jobbers and dealers in the East report an advance on sugars, but it has not as yet materially affected this market. An advance on sugars by all the dealers may be looked for at almost any moment, and it would be well to be prepared for the advance when it comes. Coffees are very strong, and in all grades prices are well maintained.

*Sugar*—Crushed sugar, 11¾c; powdered, 11¼c; granulated, 11¼c; A, 11@11⅛c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 10¾@11c; Franklin extra C, 10¾c; Franklin extra C, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. 9c; other grades 8½@8¾c.

*Coffee*—Choice 19@20c; good to prime 21@22c; choice old Government Java 30c; roas ed, loose, 20c; 1 lb packages, 23c.

*Syrup*—Common, 28@34c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Venus, 55c; Diamond, 50c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

*Rice*—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8¾@9c; Carolina, 10c.

*Spices*—Alspice, grain, 20c ℔ lb; cloves, grain, 40c per lb; ginger, in bx, 22c; pepper, grain, 35c per lb; pepper, ℔ lb is nothing particularly fine to give at this writing. Everything is held firm and prices remain materially unchanged. Saleratus, $1 25@1 50; new red, $1 45@1 50; rye, 50c; corn, yellow, shelled, 55c; pointed, 50c; bar corn, 52c. Oatmeal, old white, 4@5; new white, 4½; old mixed, 4½. We learned of a sale of a car lot of old white oats at 44c, on the track.

The following are the receipts of the various kinds of grain during the past twenty-four hours :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, sacks | 830 | Oats, sacks | 2,913 |
| Wheat, sacks | 1,530 | Rye, sacks | 170 |

BUCKLEBERRIES—Remain unchanged at $1 25@1 50 ℔ bucket.

HAY—The market still remains dull. Baled, on the track and wharf, $20@25. We heard of a car load of No 1 timothy selling at $25; timothy is quoted at $16@20 ℔ ton.

HOMINY—Sales are made at $4 50@5 00 ℔ bbl. The demand is very moderate.

ONIONS—Have continues to be a moderate demand, and a good article is in request. The prices realized were $1 50 ℔ box and $4 50@5 00 ℔ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1, 75c; No 2, 65@67½c; $700 ℔ gallon.

MILL FEED—There is not any extensive inquiry, and our former quotations remain unchanged. Choice middlings $1 75 ℔ 100 lbs; good seconds, $1 50; shorts 85c; chopped corn and oats $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

PEARS—We saw some very nice lots at $2 50@3 00 ℔ box.

PEACHES—The market was very well supplied today. They are coming in more freely and some lots look better than heretofore. They can be bought from $2 50@3 00 for medium, and from that up to $3 00@3 75 for choice.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $3 50@4 00 ℔ box.

POTATOES—The market seems to be fairly supplied at $1 60@1 75 ℔ bush and from $3 to $4 ℔ bbl, as to condition and quality. Sweet potatoes are selling readily at $6 ℔ bbl for reds and $7 ℔ bbl for yellow.

PEANUTS—Are firmly held at 8@9c@10c per lb.

RAGS—Prices have declined a little and the prices now realized are 3½c ℔ lb.

SOAP—Old rosin, 5c ℔ lb; scrubbing 4c ℔ lb; woman's friend 5½c ℔ lb; German, olive, 6½c ℔ lb; chemical, olive, 7½c ℔ lb; Babbitt's 10c ℔ lb; wax 7c ℔ lb; Armstrong's, $6 ℔ box; country soap 7@8c ℔ lb.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz $6; hand do, $5.

SEEDS—Flaxseed, $1 90; timothy seed, $4 75@5 00.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ℔ lb. Demand good.

VINEGAR—Good cider vinegar is in pretty fair demand and can be quoted at 18c ℔ gallon; white wine vinegar (very strong) 20c ℔ gallon.

WATERMELONS—A very fair trade; the margin is quite wide, and may be quoted all the way from $10 at wagon to four dollars, and some fine lots of Jerseys in boxes brought $30 ℔ 100. Canteloupes $6@8 ℔ 100.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c ℔ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 50; three hoop do $2 75; No 3 tubs, $9; No 2 do, $10; No 1 do, $10 75; wash boards, 1X1, $2 50@3 00.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 14, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have little for our readers that is either new or important. Business and low prices was the ruling features of the oil market.

CRUDE.

There is a good deal of oil changing hands in the oil regions at very low prices.

Parker's sales are reported as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 000 bbls, spot | $1-10 per bbl. |
| 3,000 bbls, spot | 1 12½ per bbl. |
| 2,000 bbls, spot | 1 10 per bbl. |

closing at the latter figure.

REFINED.

We have no improvement to notice as relates to the manufactured article. Refined sells were offered at 13c per gallon. We did not learn of any transactions. We quote Philadelphia delivery, 15a 18c; New York, 16¼@16½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm with a good trade demand. City, $2 20; country, $2 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 13.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets suffered another decline and closed weak. Throughout the region on the upper road the markets opened at $1 25@1 27½, and closed weak at $1 15. The market at Oil City is quoted at $1 25. At Parker's Landing the market fell to $1 10. The home refined market was 8c in bulk and 12½c in barrels. Sales and resales :

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls upper road, spot | $1 27½ |
| 2,000 bbls upper road, spot | 1 25 |
| 5,000 bbls upper road, spot | 1 23½ |
| 1,000 bbls upper road, spot | 1 25 |
| 3,000 bbls upper road, spot | 1 20 |
| 500 bbls upper road, spot | 1 20 |
| 500 bbls upper road, spot | 1 15 |
| 1,000 bbls upper road, spot | 1 15 |
| 1,000 bbls upper road, spot | 1 12½ |
| 2,000 bbls upper road, settlement | 1 25 |
| 3,000 bbls upper road, settlement | 1 23½ |
| 3,000 bbls upper road, s. o. August | 1 20 |
| 2,000 bbls upper road, s. o., 30 days | 1 15 |
| 500 bbls upper road, spot | 1 10 |
| 1,000 bbls Oil City, spot | 1 25 |
| 1,000 bbls Parker's, spot | 1 20 |
| 2,000 bbls Parker's, spot | 1 10 |
| 3,000 bbls Parker's, spot | 1 00 |

NEW YORK, August 13.—Closing 12th.—The market is unsettled and lower, with an increased trade, and receipts continue large. Sales of 84,000 bbls of refined embrace 3,000 bbls for each month from September to November, at 16½c; 5,000 bbls for August, 16¾c; 8,000 bbls for September at 16½c; 1,000 bbls for October, 16c. Philadelphia delivery lower; coffee quiet at 19¾@20c. Rice firm at 8¾@9c. Sugar firm at 8¾@9c. Crude petroleum, 6¾@6½c; refined, 15½@15¾c. Turpentine firm at 47½c. Rosin steady at $18. Middles quiet at 8¾c. Lard weak at 8 2-16@8¾c. Butter firm at 18@24c. Cheese in buyers favor, at 12½@13c.

TITUSVILLE, August 13.—Not fairly opened; $1 17½ asked, $1 15 bid for spot.

HOUSEVILLE, August 13.—Market quiet, weak, and quoted at $1.

TIDIOUTA, August 12.—Market very weak and declining daily; cannot quote.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 13.—Market very dull, and quoted at $1 00@1 10.

FARRER'S, August 13.—Market dull at $1 15@1 20.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Market quiet, 16c; crude, 6½c; cases, 20½c; sales, none; futures, 15½@16c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, August 13.—Market quiet at $1 10 bid and $1 15@1 20 asked.

OIL CITY, August 13.—Market very dull and quiet at $1 20.

FOXBURG, August 13.—Market very quiet at $1 17½ @ 20.

TITUSVILLE, August 13.—Market very weak at $1 15@1 17½; nothing doing in futures.

TIDIOUTA, August 13.—Market very quiet and weak at $1 00 bid and $1 05@1 10 asked.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Nothing doing; crude about 6c; refined 16c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Refined 16c; crude 6½c; bbls 11c and quiet; futures 15¾@16c.

**Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.**

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| H McKelvey | Vesta O W | 458 |
| Fisher Bros | Standard O W | 457 |
| W Stevenson | Radiant O W | 474 |
| N W Stevenson | Radiant O W | 854 |
| Jos Bushnell | Lilly O W | 468 |
| Jos Bushnell | Lilly O W | 463 |
| Jos Bushnell | Lilly O W | 238 |
| N W Stevenson | Commercial O W | 225 |
| Jos Bushnell | Crystal O W | 473 |
| Wister & Co | Citizens O W | 222 |
| B S Duncan | American O W | 81 |
| | | 4,723 |

**Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.**

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vesta O W | 458 | Standard O W | 457 |
| Radiant O W | 1,328 | National O W | 376 |
| Lilly O W | 931 | Commercial O W | 621 |
| Crystal O W | 473 | Citizens O W | 222 |
| American O W | 81 | | |
| Total | | | 4,723 |

**Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.**

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 12, 1873.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Wormser, M & Co | Waring Bros & Co, Phila | 200 |
| Vesta O W | Waring Bros & Co, Phila | 200 |
| Gilmore Ref Co | Waring Bros & Co, Phila | 200 |
| Braun & Wagner | Waring Bros & Co, Phila | 200 |
| L Irwin | Waring Bros & Co, Phila | 200 |
| Central Ref Co | Jno P Logan, Phila | 376 |
| Standard Oil Co | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 775 |
| Livingston Bros | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 350 |
| Lockhart, & Frew | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 624 |
| Eclipse L O Co | E L O Co, N Y O Co | 200 |
| Total | | 4,661 |

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep | Horses. | Mules. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | head. | head. | head. | head. | head. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 13 | 2,980 | 1,300 | 7,600 | 12 | |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep | Horses. | Mules. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | head. | head. | head. | head. | head. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 13 | 1,840 | 2,800 | 4,800 | 43 | |

**Cattle.**

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been heavy, both of through and way stock. Among the offerings there are some droves of good cattle, but the great majority are common. The market so far has ruled dull and slow, most of the sales being to country dealers. A number of eastern cattle markets have purchased very few yet, and say they will not buy their usual supply unless prices get lower, as the run is heavy and they fear another bad market. The yards are full of common cattle, and looks as if a good many would have to go forward in first hands. At this writing, prices are fully ¼c lower than last week.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 ; prime 1,350 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $5 80 ; prime 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 60 ; prime 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25 ; common, 1,000 lbs steers, $5 75 to $4 50 ; heifers, $3 00 to $3 50 ; heifers, cows, &c., $3 00 to $4 50 ; bulls, $2 00 to $3 00.

**Hogs.**

The run of hogs fair. Market for heavy hogs continues dull, very few selling. Light hogs in fair demand and sell readily on arrival. Trade closes firm at the following rates :

Extra Philadelphia, $5 25 ; prime Philadelphia, $5 00 to $5 15 ; prime light hogs, $5 10 to $5 30 ; Yorkers, $5 00.

**Sheep.**

The run of sheep heavy, and are mostly stock sheep. The market for prime stock is better from ¼ to ½c, and at the advance sell readily. Stock sheep in supply greater than the demand, and prices off at least ¼c. Following are the figures at which the different grades sell :

Extra, 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 60 ; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 40 ; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 to $5 15 ; fair 85 lbs, fine wool, $4 75 to $4 90 ; stock sheep, $3 25 to $4.

## OCEAN STEAMERS.

**Date of Departure from New York.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City of Limerick | August 14 | Liverpool. |
| Cambria | August 14 | Hamburg. |
| Samaria | August 16 | Liverpool. |
| Celtic | August 16 | Liverpool. |
| Anglia | August 16 | Glasgow. |
| City of New York | August 16 | Liverpool. |
| Greece | August 16 | Liverpool. |
| Lady Lycett | August 16 | Bristol. |
| Scotia | August 20 | Liverpool. |
| Trinacria | August 20 | Glasgow. |
| Pennsylvania | August 20 | Cardiff. |
| Idaho | August 20 | Liverpool. |
| Hammonia | August 21 | Hamburg. |
| Algonia | August 23 | Liverpool. |
| Oceanic | August 23 | Liverpool. |
| Ferona | August 23 | Glasgow. |
| California | August 23 | Glasgow. |
| Egypt | August 23 | Liverpool. |
| Algeria | August 27 | Glasgow. |
| Caledonia | August 27 | Glasgow. |
| Arragon | August 27 | Bristol. |
| Minnesota | August 27 | Liverpool. |
| Hosatonic | August 30 | Liverpool. |
| Malatin | August 30 | Liverpool. |
| India | August 30 | Glasgow. |
| Washington | August 30 | Havre. |

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, August 13, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.

| STATIONS. | ABOVE LOW WR. | CHANGE, —OR + | DIRECT'N OF WIND. | STATE OF WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ft. | In. | | |
| Cairo | 13 | 0 | N.E. | Fair. |
| Cincinnati | 8 | 11 | N.W. | Fair. |
| Davenport | 2 | 8 | S.E. | Fair. |
| Fort Benton | 1 | 4 | S.E. | Threat'ng |
| Brooke | 3 | 7 | N.E. | Cloudy. |
| Leavenworth | 4 | 1 | W. | Fair. |
| Lacrosse | 2 | 7 | N.E. | Cloudy. |
| Louisville | 5 | 2 | N. | Fair. |
| Memphis | 2 | 10 | W. | Cloudy. |
| Nashville | 2 | 6 | W. | Fair. |
| New Orleans | 11 | 4 | W. | Fair. |
| Omaha | 2 | 1 | S.E. | Fair. |
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 11 | N.E. | Fair. |
| Shreveport | 12 | 6 | W. | Fair. |
| St. Louis | 11 | 8 | N.E. | Cloudy. |
| St. Paul | 4 | 6 | S.E. | Cloudy. |
| Vicksburg | 16 | 10 | W. | Fair. |

JAMES B. MURRAY, Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

**Greensboro, Pa.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 13, 1873.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy all day.

**Brownsville, Pa.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 13, 1873.

River stationary, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy ; thermometer 71 at 6 P. M.

**Wheeling, W. Va.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 13, 1873.

Weather showery and heavy rain storm this evening. The Express left for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M. River five feet eight inches and falling.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

## RIVER NEWS.

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

**Arrived.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geneva | Phillips | Geneva. |
| E. Bennett | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizabeth. |
| West Virginia | Donaldson | Geneva. |

**Departed.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. Bennett | Carmack | Geneva |
| Elector | R. R. Abrams | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizabeth. |

MONONGAHELA—Four feet and falling.

**Boats Departing this Day.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geneva | West Virginia | Donaldson, 7 A. M. |

The marks last evening indicated four feet and . The weather was pleasant. Trade, however, on the landing was dull.

e steamers Juniata and Mollie Ebert are on for this city.

e steamer Mollie Ragon is repairing her mary at Wheeling.

THE Exchange, Capt. Shuman, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port yesterday.

THE Wild Duck and barges are en route for this city, with 1,000 tons of pig metal and iron ore.

THE Jos. PERRY was awarded the Fort Pitt trip at Sioux City, and the Nellie Peck will convey the goods.

THE Glencoe paid the Belle Vernon $50 an hour for hiring her over Osceola bar. The Belle worked fifteen hours at her.

THE grain elevator of 50,000 bushels capacity is to be built at Sioux City by the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad, instead of St. Paul.

THE first-class packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive to-day and take her departure to-morrow for Wheeling, Marietta and Portsmouth.

THE punctual packet West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Parkersburg and Geneva. Passengers will bear this in mind.

THE owners of the Mary Davage have bought the new 3 mode barge just completed by James Mack for Captains Alf. Stein and Norwood McClelland. Terms private.

CAPTAIN LEWIS R. MCCOY, of the steamer Cora Belle, recently reported dead at Jacksonport, Ark., writes he is well and hearty, and that the report of his death is a fabrication.

A PROMINENT Ohio river steamboatman proposes putting in a regular packet between Paducah and Clarksville next season. A daily packet between Paducah and Eddyville is also talked of.

THE Onachita *Telegraph* says that Capt. Bonyard has awarded the contract for removing wrecks in the Yazoo river, nine in number, to the New Orleans wrecking company for $35,400, the company to have the wrecks.

T E workmen on Monday commenced to construct a coffer dam at the head of the Louisville canal so as to boat the rocks that have so 10½ obstructed the entrance to the canal during low water. The works from the rocks next to Weitzel's dam, extending from the head of the canal to the foot of Fifth street, will be completed this summer.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: It appears that the arrest of Captain Frank H. McCosh, at Yankton, was instigated by spite or malice. His engagement with Commodore Kountz lacked one month of expiring. He received an engagement from Messrs. Evans, Coulson, Dallas & Gilmore, and is bookkeeper in their general office at Yankton.

THE Evansville *Journal* says: Messrs. Charles B. Bateman and son have made a complete chart of the Henderson bar and the channel of the river in the vicinity, preparatory to beginning work on the wing dam below that city. The piers for the dam are for 1,900 feet in length. It will be found 1,200 feet below Craven's store, at Fairplay, and is intended to force the water into a narrower channel and cut off the bar.

ST. LOUIS.—A *Times* reporter has ascertained that over 25,300,000 bushels of coal were received in St. Louis from the Illinois coal

# VERY LATEST.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Spain.**

THE CARLISTS GAINING GROUND.

HEADQUARTERS, ALVANA, August 9.—The Republicans have abandoned all the fortified positions in Navarre, excepting only Pampeluna, Vi taria and Vergara. With the exception of these cities and Bilbao, the whole northern part of the province is in full possession of the Carlists.

COMPLICATIONS FROM THE PRUSSIAN INTERFERENCE.

[New York Herald Special.]

MADRID, August 13.—Further complications have arisen from the interference of the Prussian frigate in Spanish affairs. Eight hundred Spanish sailors who were sent by the government from Alicante to Escombrada to take possession of the iron clads Vittana and Alamanca, were refused possession by Captain Verner, on the ground that there was no authority from Berlin to deliver them up. The sailors were obliged to remain in a position where they were menaced and at the mercy of insurgents, thereupon Verner declared the sailors to be under his protection as well as the steamer that brought them. The insurgents declare that the steamer must leave Escambrato, or they will open fire upon her without regard to the Prussians. Thus by small degrees Verner's first blunder leads him further into the quarrel.

IMPORTANT CARLIST SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 13.—A special dispatch to the London *Standard* reports that Lisseraga has captured the town of Vergara, in Quipuscoa, twenty miles from Tolosa. The Carlists claim that this success is the most important they have had since the beginning of the campaign.

SUPPLIES FOR THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, August 13.—A British steamer to-day landed at Fontarabia two thousand rifles, fifty hundred weight's of ammunition and forty horses for the Carlists. The vessel was subsequently escorted by a Spanish man-of-war and towed into the harbor of San Sebastian.

INSURGENT REFUGEES.

BAYONNE, August 13.—*In the Cortes to-day* the Minister of State declared that he should demand the extradition of the insurgent refugees in foreign countries.

**France.**

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD AGAIN.

PARIS, August 13.—The members of the Right propose presenting a constitution to the Count de Chambord, which if he accepts they will proclaim him king; if he refuses a republic will be definitely established.

**Marine News.**

LONDON, August 13.—It is reported to-day that the ship Abeona, from Montreal for Glasgow, was run down and sunk by the steamship Alabama, from Glasgow for New York, and that the wreckage which was at first thought to be the Alabama was that of the Abeona.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 13.—Arrived, the steamships Koelen and Mosel from New York.

**European Markets.**

LONDON, August 13, 2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for account 92⅝@92¾. American Securities—5-20s of '65, 94⅛; do '67, 93; 10-40s, 92; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie 47¼. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £450,000.

PARIS, August 13.—Rentes 57f 40c.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 9⅝d; Orleans 9¾d. Sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; August delivery from Savannah and Charleston, 9⅝d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter 12s 1½d. Flour 28s2⅌. Corn 28s 9d. Cumberland middles 26s 6d; short rib middles 40s. Turpentine 32s 6d@33s.

ANTWERP, August 13.—Refined petroleum 37½ francs.

**The Indian Territorial Election.**

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Mr. A. Cole, of Yenits, Indian Territory, arrived here this evening and reports the returns of the late election in the Cherokee Nation as not all in, but that both the Downing and Ross party are sanguine of success, so far as the local Council and Senate are concerned; but the Ross party are disposed to admit that the Downing party have elected a majority to the Grand Council at Okmulgee. The Downing party, composed half-breeds, favor the sectional zing of land in the several Territories and the opening of the Territory to settlement to whites. The Ross party, or full-bloods, strenously oppose this scheme and favor the holding of land and property in common.

**The St. Louis Fair.**

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—The reports which have gained circulation in various parts of the country, that the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association will not hold their usual annual fair this fall, are entirely unfounded. There will not only be a fair, but every indication is that it will exceed in extent and varied attractions any previous one. A new and prominent feature of the exhibition will be an arrangement by which stock and all manufactured articles will be sold on the ground. This arrangement is attracting great attention, and very numerous entries of stock and products of art, agriculture and machinery are being made.

## FROM BEAVER FALLS, PA.

**Arrival of Another Invoice of Chinese Cheap Labor—Local Politics—An Imported Policeman—The Old Adage of Setting a Thief to Catch a Thief Slightly Varied—The Conservator of the Law Detected in Pilfering, and Leaves Suddenly for the West.**

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., August 12, 1873.

The hum-drum of monotonous life is occasionally relieved by a sensation, even in our out-of-the-city town. The exodus of one hundred Celestials—operatives in the cutlery—caused a ripple of excitement in the community, and another invoice of the same class of people, subsequently, has given topic for town talk and neighborhood gossip.

The uniform good behavior of these newcomers furnishes little for comment, and therefore the greater time for gossip about what occurs outside.

In Beaver Falls, as in many other places, politics, during a political campaign, rages somewhat more than is agreeable to the good will and harmony of the town and its population. Local politics as well as State, has for some time been of great interest to us. The "ring" has been charged with having large influence in the town interests, and certain interested parties, who sighed for power which they did not possess, resolved to "bust" it. In the last borough election a strong effort was made by certain manipulators to change affairs in the town, and putting up their "men of mark" on statements of "fraud" and "ring," having placed in the field men who were entirely worthy and of unexceptionable character for integrity, by great effort they induced enough voters to vote for their men to enable them to say "the ring is busted." As a result the city has shown commendable zeal for the welfare of the town, and no doubt honestly thinking a change from the past could be made with profit, secured for a policeman. To whom should they look but to Pittsburgh? Where should they go for honesty and proficiency but to "Smoky City?" Did not an influential member of the Town Council come hither from the city? And can it be wondered at that he should hie beside in his advent to do something by which he should be greatly esteemed and remembered by his constituents? Passing by, with his Honor the Mayor, all applications for appointments upon the police force, they engaged one from abroad. A certain Lieutenant was the first engaged, but in him they were disappointed, as, being in charge of a squad of men, they did not possess sufficient power to hold him. As for a proper man, this Lieutenant and the Chairman of the Police Committee notwithstanding, gave letters of recommendation to one Thomas Gilston, of the Pittsburgh police force. He was recommended as brave, efficient, and a person who could be relied on, well known to shirk from duty. With full confidence in the men who recommended him, the Town Council and Mayor commended him at a salary of *eighty dollars* per month. Soon after his entering on duty, he was judged by many of our most discerning citizens to fall in many respects, intimate associates were of the worst class in town. Visiting drinking saloons, he drank with roughs—hale fellow well met.

For some time past frequent burglaries and thefts have occurred, and occurred in such a way and at such times as to excite suspicion toward a certain tonsorial artist of German extraction and the policeman. Suspicion not being strong enough to justify arrest, the latter was allowed to range at will. A few days a stranger passing along the street was pointed out by the policeman as a Pittsburgh thief. It was observed by lookers-on that there was an acquaintance between the two, the stranger addressed the policeman familiarly as "Tom," and afterwards was aside for some time in private, familiar conversation. Yesterday, as a group of parties were in a photograph gallery in town,—the policeman among them,—a lady having removed a bracelet for a moment, missed it, and requested the stranger to replace it. Knowing it must be taken by some party in the room, it was proposed to search for it. All readily submitted to the proposition except Mr. Policeman. He did not object, of course, but as if not at all interested in the detection of the thief, stood near by indifferently crowding his hand in a pocket, when to the surprise of all the missing bracelet dropped from his pant leg. He had evidently expected his boot leg to catch the article, and thus avoid detection when search was made. Detected, he attempted to shield himself by saying that he took it from some boys coming down the stairs, but refrain from saying anything, as he wished to see the fun of the search. He took the train West, and has not been heard from since. It is a source of regret that he was allowed to escape, as he has doubtless been implicated with much of the theft of the place. A rich part of the "goak" is that the lady who came so near losing the bracelet belongs to the family of the Councilman who was so anxious to procure a city policeman.

No man can for a moment suppose the Lieutenant and Chairman of the Police Committee to be guilty of an impropriety by recommending Gilston to our Council; yet it does appear that policemen and detectives should be able to detect crime in the defenders of the law as well as in violators of the same. In no time during the history of the town has theft and robbery been so frequent as since Gilston became policeman. Pass him around. He is wanted in Beaver Falls to answer for his crimes. In the mean time, the Mayor and Town Council desire to engage a policeman, if an honest man can be found.

OCCASIONAL.

## CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

**Letters Held for Postage.**

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 13, 1873.

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Fleming, Col. John E., Franklin, Pa. | 1 |
| Loy, John F., Lewistown, Ill. | 3 |
| Lyon, Miss Mac, Bennett, Pa. | 1 |
| Maynard, Mrs. E. F., Philadelphia Pa. | 3 |
| Murphy & Co., John, Baltimore, Md. | 3 |

J. H. STEWART, Postmaster.

**The Rain Storm.**

The storm of yesterday evening did great damage in various parts of the city and, no doubt throughout all the region over which it passed. The Union Depot building was flooded, the cellar having about twelve feet of water in it. The tracks of the Pan Handle Railroad in and near the tunnel were covered two feet deep.

**Trouble on a Train.**

Alexander Conner, a brakeman on an accommodation train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is prosecuted for assault and battery on oath of Hubert Menmer. It is alleged that the defendant, without cause or provocation, assaulted the complainant and ejected *him* from the train, although Mr. Menmer had *paid* his fare. On the other hand Mr. Conner states that the prosecutor drew a revolver in a threatening manner on him. The accused gave bail for a hearing on Friday.

**Aims's American Theater.**

The patrons of Fred. Aims's popular resort will be glad to know that the theater having been thoroughly renovated and refitted will be opened again to the public on Saturday of this week, the 16th instant. An excellent programme for the opening night has been prepared, and a long list of favorites is published in our advertising columns as certain to appear. Mr. Aims should find his enterprise profitable, and we believe he will.

**Explosion at an Engine House.**

On Tuesday afternoon a gas explosion occurred at the Walton Engine House, in the Twenty-fifth ward, South Side, which might have resulted fatally. As it was, however, only the burning of the hands of one man resulted. It seems that a workman was engaged fitting up the dormitory of the engine house with gas fixtures, and about five o'clock discovered a leak. He applied a light to a joint in the pipe under the floor, when an explosion took place. One or two of the beds were wrecked. The plastering of the wall opposite, at the wainscoting, was blown down, but otherwise the building was not injured.

**Pittsburgh Armor Plates.**

Many of our readers will recollect the building of the iron clad steamers Mannayunk, Umpqua, Marietta and Sandusky, at this city during the rebellion. These were fine gunboats, but they never had an opportunity to do much service. They are recently sold, at Mound City, by order of the government, and are being torn up and disposed of piecemeal by the purchasers. One car load of the armor plates, consigned to Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., of this city, has already been received, and others will follow. They have been purchased as old metal, and will be worked over.

**Arm Torn From Its Socket.**

A dreadful accident happened yesterday to a boy named Carr, aged sixteen years, and employed in a foundry on Nineteenth street. By some means not known, his right arm caught in a portion of the machinery, and was literally torn from its socket. Some of his fellow workmen ran to his assistance as soon as the accident occurred, but they could do nothing for his relief. His suffering was excruciating in the extreme. He resides on Penn avenue, near Eighteenth street, and was the main support of a widowed mother and four little brothers. He was removed to the Twelfth ward hospital for treatment.

**The Allegheny Fire Alarm.**

The enlargement of the boundaries of Allegheny City necessitates the extension of the fire alarm telegraph system, and the work is about to be done. The authorities have been rather slow in the matter, but we understand that important improvements will be made, looking to a greater efficiency. Four of the new boxes were received yesterday. The numbers are 72, 9, 58 and 73. Nos. 65 and 67, now at Woods Run, will be removed to Troy Hill, 72 and 73 will be placed at Woods' Run, No. 9 at Snyder's Hollow and No. 58 at Butler's Run. Gongs have also been received for Troy Hill and the Ninth ward. Chief Engineer Crow will push the work to an early completion.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE were two Patrick Murphys in the Allegheny lock-up last evening.

JAMES KIRKPATRICK was on the train of the Allegheny Valley Road that jumped the chasm on Tuesday.

THE Dodge Club, of Allegheny, returned yesterday from their fishing excursion to Connoquenessing creek.

THE Philadelphia Base Ball Club will arrive to-day, and in the afternoon will play with the Keystone Club at Union Park.

CITY CLERK MORROW has returned from Chautauqua. He was on the train of the Valley road when the accident occurred on Tuesday.

MR. JOHN KNOX, on Monday night, found a pocketbook on the Perrysville road. It contained a judgment note signed by Charles Bowen.

REV. D. SCHINDLER left for Piqua, Ohio, yesterday, on a visit to some friends, previous to his taking the chair of Intellectual Philosophy in Adrian College.

M. WEIMAN, the butcher charged by Health Officer Gray with maintaining a nuisance, was fined $25 yesterday by the Mayor, which he paid and was discharged.

A PRINTER named Thomas Davis, employed in the *Y Waxy* died suddenly yesterday of dysentery. He was a young man and leaves a family to mourn his loss.

THE Market Committee of Allegheny held a meeting last evening and approved a few bills including that for the repairs to the weigh scales at the drove yard.

NEXT Tuesday has been fixed for the hearing in the felonious assault and battery cases between David Lewis and Wm. McCluskey. Both parties are in jail for want of bail.

THE heavy rain of yesterday afternoon was a blessing to both city and country. The street's were thoroughly washed, and filthy gutters and defiled housetops purified.

Among the visitors at Long Branch are the following Pittsburghers: Misses Tillie and Aggie, daughters of George R. White, Esq., Miss Bella White and Mr. James Rafferty and lady.

THE Enterprise Club, which has been summering at Indian Creek, broke camp yesterday, and will return to-day. Capt. W. J. Smith and ex-Warden Scandrett have already returned.

MORE picnic troubles occurred at Friendship Grove on Tuesday afternoon. Several parties engaged in quarrels were arrested, and two were fined $60 and costs by Deputy Mayor Nichols.

WILLIAM NELSON, of the Thirtieth ward, was fined $30 yesterday by the Mayor for neglecting to clean a privy vault after proper notice. The prosecution was entered by the Health officer.

PATRICK DEVLIN, the young lad who stabbed Mr. Aiken in the breast, had a hearing before the Mayor, yesterday, and was committed to jail to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery.

FREDERICK MILLER is charged before Mayor Blackmore with the larceny of a lot of wearing apparel on oath of T. Fleming. The accused, who is a rag picker, was arrested and held for a hearing.

MRS. ANNIE WALLACE, the notorious Mrs. Brawly, was committed to jail yesterday by the Mayor, to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house on Tunnel street. The prosecution is entered by a respectable citizen.

A PAIR of horses left by a man left by a careless driver in Campbell & Aiken's stable, about six o'clock last evening, ran out with a carriage by Third avenue, and brought up against a telegraph pole on Smithfield street. The carriage was almost totally destroyed.

THE Wooden Pavement Committee, with Assistant Clerk Booth and Street Commissioner Hunter and Lyndman, were off on a tour of inspection. They will visit Philadelphia, New York, Washington, and other cities where wooden pavements are in vogue.

MR. J. M. FULLERTON has preferred a charge of larceny against Wm. Fleming, baggage master on the West Penn Railroad, alleging that Fleming took from the depot a large package of dry goods. The property was found in the house of one Fuller on had placed in his charge, and then turned the dog loose. Mr. Fleming has not given his side of the story yet.

CHARLES MEINISK yesterday brought suit in the District Court against Frederick Hinkel, for slander. The grounds for the action, it is alleged, are that two conversations of different persons, made use of the following language: "Nineteen dollars were stolen from me, and no other person than Charles has the money." A capias was issued Charles has the money." A capias was issued from the Prothonotary's office.

THE Great Western Band returned to the city last night, from Sharon, where they had been participating in the exercises of the Saengerfest. They report that the attendance was large, the music fine, and the affair a grand success in every respect. The Great Western will have their annual picnic at Steubenville, to fill their engagement with the Greys.

AN intresting sewing machine case was heard by Alderman Hoerr, yesterday. J. F. Bader sues Wm. Sumner & Co. to recover $90 paid for a machine which he alleges the agent sold with the understanding "that if the old lady couldn't run it he would take it back." The company, however, stands upon a written contract. The Alderman will render a decision on Friday morning.

A SEWING machine case was heard before Alderman Hoerr, of the South Side yesterday. It appears that a Carson street merchant bought a machine from a peddler, with the understanding that his wife could learn to sew with it. Ten dollars was paid and a note was given for seventy dollars balance. The wife returned the machine because she could not run it, and the cash paid has not been returned.

THE will of Catharine Gschwind, of the South Side, was yesterday admitted to probate. All her estate is devised to her niece Christina G. Gschwind, enjoining her to pay to the presiding officer of the Passionist Monastery the sum of $100, to be applied for purposes usual after the decease of Roman Catholic Christians, and to be paid sixty days after her decease for the repose of the souls of her husband and herself; the sum of $200 is to be given to the German Catholic Orphan Asylum on Troy Hill, and $300 to the St. Michael's German Catholic school of St. Clair township. Christina Gschwind is the executrix.

# State Teachers' Association.

## THE CITY SUPERINTENDENCY.

### Organization of Township Schools.

**Miscellaneous Business—Nomination of Officers—A Pleasant Excursion—The Conflict Between Science and Theology—Paper by Dr. Wood—Interesting Discussion—Darwinism.**

The second day's session of the State Teachers' Association was opened at nine o'clock yesterday, Dr. George P. Hays presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. B. Miller, of Waynesburg.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Verrill moved the appointment of an Auditing Committee of three. Agreed to, and the chair appointed Mr. Maris, of Chester, Mr. C. Brelsford, of Philadelphia, and R. H. Young, of Butler.

W. W. Woodruff, of Bucks county, moved the appointment of a committee of three to select the place for the next meeting of the Association. Agreed to. The chair appointed Mr. Woodruff, Prof. George P. Baird, of the Shippensburg Normal School, and Mr. J. J. Kincaid, of Old City.

Dr. Hays called the attention of the Association to the need of establishing a Bureau of Information on Teachers' Places, wherein could be kept a roll of the teachers in search of situations, and in which could be entered the names of principals needing teachers. A bureau of this kind existed in some other States.

On motion of Mr. Baird, a Committee of three on Teachers' Places was appointed. The chair designated Mr. Cost, of Cumberland county, J. C. Graham, of Meadville, and Mr. Bruner, Superintendent of Berks county.

Mr. Woodruff gave notice that the committee, of which he was chairman, would be pleased to receive in writing, proposals for the place of meeting for the Association next year. He requested that he advantages of the city wherein it is proposed to hold the meeting be also furnished the committee.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

In the absence of Mr. Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee, the report of "The Obligation of Cities to Provide for the Superintendency," was read by Prof. E. M. Still, of this city. The report states that Philadelphia and Allegheny are the only cities in the State not supplied with a Superintendent. The system has proven of such service that it has become almost universal, and in the judgment of the committee is an absolute necessity for the perfect working of the schools. The duties of the Superintendent are thus forcibly stated:

The Superintendent is not to be the law making power; not the opponents fear, but the one to see that the school laws are complied with. His duties are to harmonize, to encourage, cheer, enliven and to stimulate all in the performance of reciprocal duties; to be the friend of the teacher, pupil and parent; to inquire and report upon all such matters as pertain to the well being of the system and to awaken and keep alive and fresh in the public mind and heart, a deep continuing interest in the policy of public instruction. It becomes his duty to settle any and all controversies between teachers, such as should never be brought before the public or Directors; to see that the qualifications of those of all he shall be hired to; that no books be used as text-books save those authorized by law, as well as to guard against the undue introduction of new books, or new editions of those in use: in fact, the Superintendent is only a servant of the law, which seem to this committee as important, and even more so, than those of any educational officer. That a perfect system of public education cannot be established without his services in keeping the same in due order and harmony. The committee, therefore, could see no reason why a city should be without a Superintendent, especially a city of the magnitude of Philadelphia. Public elections of School Directors are not calculated to serve the true interests of eduation; we know that all through the Commonwealth men are elected to fill that position who are morally and intellectually unfit to have the care of children and teachers; and Philadelphia forms no exception to the rule. Notable men in its midst have worked well in educational matters, and have at times contended with the illiteracy, partizanship and ignorance of elected public servants, but their efforts have always been retarded for want of the proper superintendency. School Boards are the only Superintendents. This gives Philadelphia four hundred Superintendents, fit and unfit, certain and uncertain, dead and alive. Many educational men of Philadelphia have urged and urged its Councils for an appropriation to meet the expenses of Superintendents time and again—never with success. The remedy is with the Legislature.

THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED.

Dr. Hays opened the discussion of the report. He remarked that a directing head was essential to success in all systems, and cited the cases of several leading railway companies—Garrett at the head of one system, Vanderbilt at another, and Scott another. Lincoln undertook to run the Presidential machine; as he found it, and he did not do it. One competent head was enough; better than half a dozen. He was in favor of the Superintendency, as furnishing a head for the educational machine. As for Allegheny, he would suggest that they consolidate with Pittsburgh, and as for Philadelphia, he would suggest that they consolidate with the State. In Philadelphia the Superintendency was regarded only as a sort of a guerilla warfare, every district for itself.

Mr. Whittington, of Philadelphia, said he was surprised that the gentleman had not alluded to the movement inaugurated by the people of Philadelphia to bring the schools under an effective superintendency. Little good had as yet been accomplished, but the good seed had been sown, and in due time it is expected to result in a golden harvest. It is a mistaken idea that the teachers of Philadelphia are opposed to the superintendency. The great obstacle lies not with the people of Philadelphia, but in the want of the proper legislation on the subject.

Mr. Douthett rose to a point of order that the Association was not considering the Philadelphia question, but a general system.

Mr. Whittington replied that his remarks applied to the Allegheny City superintendency and all other superintendencies in the State.

The President called upon A. T. Douthett, Esq., Superintendent of Allegheny county, and in response, the gentleman said he fully indorsed the arguments usually advanced in favor of the Superintendency. There were different opinions, however, as to how the office should be administered. He thought the best plan would be to have a "Chief Superintendent for the county, who could hearto saw and, and as many deputies as the chief and board might determine necessary. The cities and boroughs were generally well provided for, but the remote country districts were not properly supervised. The State should adopt such plan as would secure more attention to the schools in the rural districts, where not one teacher in ten was capable of managing a school as it should be managed.

Dr. Hays said Mr. Douthett must be an Irishman, as the same system to which he referred was in vogue in Ireland. There was a chief officer and deputy, with district and subdistrict Superintendents, and so thoroughly systematized is the work that the Superintendent knows exactly where each scholar is in the lessons, how they or the teacher is getting along, and just when the teacher needs help. He hoped the people would draw more good from Ireland, which has already furnished us such goodly systems.

Mr. Still reminded Mr. Douthett that some very good teachers came from the rural districts.

Mr. Douthett admitted the fact, and said Mr. Still was one of them: but that did not weaken the force of his argument. Principals of the graded schools had to classify and systematize, but in the rural districts the teachers did not have the qualifications for this work, and the schools outside the cities never would become as efficient as they should be while the counties were divided up, and sectional superintendents appointed. He then referred to Allegheny county, and said it would take five hundred and fifty-five days for him to make one tour through the county. A chief and five deputies could be distributed through the county, and their efforts consolidated would soon be felt in the rural schools. There would be no exclusiveness in any one district under this regime. He did not understand it to be the mission of superintendents to cure illiteracy in directors and to prevent the introduction of politics into educational matters, but to devise means to render the school system more and more efficient.

Mr. Andrew Burtt, of Pittsburgh, was not sure that he altogether understood Mr. Douthett, but was of opinion that the system was about the same now in vogue with the exception of the deputies. He did not think county lines should be considered, as for instance in Allegheny county, where the district is large enough to be divided. The city of Pittsburgh, with its four hundred teachers, is quite enough for one Superintendent, and the balance of the county will furnish enough for the County Superintendent to look after. The county schools are ungraded, and the same knowledge which is required to direct a city school would fall if exercised in a rural school. Let the County Superintendent study the peculiar work of the rural schools, as to the best methods of effective teaching, and the City Superintendent confine himself to the peculiar work of the graded schools in the city.

A SONG.

Mr. Truman, of New York, was then introduced and sang with fine effect, "The Little Fat Gray man," accompanying the same with a laughing chorus, which was well received.

REPORTS DEFERRED.

The President explained that the report of Mr. D. L. Shoedler, of Brookhaville, on "Compulsory Education," and the paper of Mr. Edward Brooks, of Millersville, would have to be deferred, the authors not having arrived, owing to a land-slide on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Henry S. Jones, Superintendent of Erie county, then read a paper on "The Best Plan for the Organization of the Schools of a Township." The paper recommended the reduction of the number of district school directors to three, and the election of district superintendents. At present, the County Superintendent could not do more than pay an occasional visit to each school.

Appended to the report was the following plan for the organization of a township school: The Board to consist of three members, one to retire annually, who shall receive a fair compensation, sufficient to cover traveling expenses, for the number of days actually employed in the school work. In a district of ten or more schools a District Superintendent shall be chosen, and the townships may join if one be not wealthy enough and elect a Superintendent jointly—the County Superintendent to appoint the Superintendent in this case; townships of ten schools, with thirty pupils at each, to locate a higher school in a central part of the district, for the advanced scholars, the District Superintendent to report monthly to the Board of Directors and County Superintendent; the State to provide by proper enactment and appropriation for higher education in townships.

Mr. Woodruff opposed the change in the number of directors, and was opposed to paying them. He classified the directors thus—The dog-in-the-manger class, who opposed liberal salaries, fought against good school houses, and held office fifteen years. Those who got elected to serve their poor relations formed the second class. A third class was formed of mere politicians; and a fourth of those who did their whole duty honestly. These latter men would not take pay—the others ought not to have it.

Mr. Baird thought the time was not far distant when the country schools would be graded.

Mr. Whittington said the time was coming when each township would have a Superintendent.

Dr. Hays suggested that discussion led to the formation of public sentiment, and public sentiment influenced legislation.

Mr. Ingram, of Harrisburg, favored three salaried directors, but suggested that reports would be of little use unless they took some practical shape.

The discussion was then closed, and Prof. R. M. Cargo and daughter sang a beautiful song.

NATURAL SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. Lemuel Amerman, of Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa., read a paper on "Natural Sciences in our Schools," in which he contended that the truths of science illustrated the Divine plan and were a means of moral culture.

Mr. Woodruff did not think he could fully with the sentiments expressed in the report; but there was no disposition manifested to discuss it.

Mr. James Clark, of Syracuse, then sang a beautiful song.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The nomination of officers was next in order, and resulted as follows:

President—George J. Lucky, Esq., of Pittsburgh; Vice Presidents, Rev. George P. Hays, W. N. Aiken, of Lawrence county; T. J. Chapman, Cambria county; Miss Martha Neville, Blair county.

Secretary—J. P. McCaskey; J. E. Woods, Clarion county; T. H. Douglass, Pittsburgh.

Treasurer—John Morrow, Pittsburgh.

Ticket Agent—John F. Sickel.

Executive Committee—James L. Harrison, L. H. Eaton, S. A. Wells, Allegheny; T. F. Kleith, Altoona; George P. Baird, Prof. Jones, Erie.

Enrolling Committee—Chas. H. Brelsford, Philadelphia; J. Q. Stewart, of Lawrence; M. L. Knight, of Beaver county; Dr. A. B. Miller, of Waynesburg; Mr. J. B. Holland, of Blair county.

THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Whittington called up and had passed his resolution changing the manner of conducting the elections, and a committee of five was appointed to conduct said election. The committee is as follows: Miss Jennie Ralston, G. M. Phillips, Chester, Pa.; Mr. J. J. Kincaid, Venango; Mr. J. C. Dolan, Mr. C. Bellsford, Philadelphia.

Mr. George P. Fulton moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. Agreed to and the Association adjourned.

THE EVENING SESSION.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, the fine steamer L. C. McCormick, chartered by the local committee, left the Monongahela wharf, filled to overflowing with the ladies and gentlemen from abroad. After a pleasant ride they reached Dixmont, where they disembarked and visited Dixmont Hospital for the insane. In the absence of Dr. Reed, Superintendent, they were received by the assistants, who extended every courtesy. The building was examined throughout, and after a thorough inspection they repaired to a walk through the grounds. They were fortunate in reaching the city before the rain storm.

**Evening Session.**

About eight o'clock the Association was called to order by Dr. Hays, President. The attendance was large, though not as full as at the previous meeting.

Prof. R. M. Cargo sang a song in his usually excellent manner, after which the Chairman called for Prof. M. N. Horton, of Williamsport, from whom was expected a report on "High Schools and their places in a Public System of Education."

Mr. Horton not responding, Mrs. Annie M. R. Dicht by invitation read "The King of Denmark's Ride," in a manner pleasing to all.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY.

Dr. A. E. Wood, of the South Side, Pittsburgh, was introduced by the Chairman and read a paper on the subject above given. The gentleman noted that Theology was not Christianity. Theology was man's work. While Christianity was the work of God. He offered two propositions that would be admitted by all.

First. That Scientific research should be conducted to ascertain the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Second. That one truth must agree with another, and all must be in harmony with each other.

There are scientists who meddle with religion and theologians who meddle with science. When a potato is to be analyzed it is not necessary or proper to pray, and the scientist should attend to his legitimate business. He believes that God created the potato and he is not jealous, fearing that scientists may discredit it. The province of science is different from revelation; science belongs to matter, revelation to faith; science is solved by analysis, revelation by God. The speaker quoted Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, who said that man is ever jealous of his religious belief. There is a tendency to believe in immortality. The one who says he does not believe in immortality says it untruly. We all naturally want to live forever, and all, therefore, believe in immortality. Whether religion is true or false, there is a feeling of religion existing with all. Why are scholars looked upon as skeptics? They inquire into and ascertain facts. Scientists bring injury upon religion by meddling with it. The gentleman then referred to the destruction of the Alexandria Library, which he denominated an ecclesiastical outrage, and to so speaking he must take issue with the scientific question. Following this came the dark ages. The speaker here spoke of the fact that school directors, while exacting the same ability and the same amount of work from women, denied to her the same compensation as men. [Applause.] By the destruction of the library mentioned learning was set back a thousand years. Persecution drove it from Europe into Arabia. Theologians did not help to raise learning. Not the rather learning of the heroes of Copernicus and his co-laborers, and the persecution they suffered, were then referred to. We exclaim, how did the world ever believe in any other than the Copernicon system? Many contend that the church is the champion of learning. Is this true? If an eclipse occurs there people pray, howl and hide their heads, while at the same time the scientist is studying the works of God. He tells the cause of the eclipse and so proves to the people go for instruction as to the phenomenon.

DARWINISM.

The speaker next took up the origin of man and defended Darwinism. He said that there were two opinions as to the origin of man. One, specific formation, the other, or latest, as taught by Darwin and others, departmental formation. They are unlike, and one must be wrong. Christianity and Darwinism claim that theirs, or the Mosaic, is the true origin. Theologians fear that Darwinism will conflict with the bible. They have motives for this belief that are unreasonable. The object of the scientist is to get at the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; his motives are honest. Darwin insists only that his idea is, *probably*, the true one. If so, science and religion will not conflict. They will both be crowned kings of scientists.

Agassiz is as able and is honest and sincere. We often hear talk of the conflict between science and religion from people who don't know anything about either. [Laughter.] One thing the speaker believed, was that Christianity had brought about all the great scientific knowledge that we are so proud of. No part of the world is fit to live in that is not Christainized, and yet with all our boasted civilization are we afraid of the ignorant Chinese, that we should refuse them to our shores and to labor among us?

In conclusion the gentleman said: Christianity has taken up the noble and high mission to prepare men for both worlds. On taking his seat the gentleman was loudly applauded.

FROM PROF. BURT.

Prof. Burt said that he so nearly agreed with all that had been said that he felt disinclined to speak—(laughter)—yet he differed in some things. He wished to be understood that in the teachings of the New Testament and the example of our Saviour he concurred; and in that teaching nothing can be found to operate against science. The speaker then referred to the origin of Christianity in the fourth century and to the dark ages that followed. He referred to the edict, among others, that was put forth that cleanliness was sin. In regard to skepticism, the gentleman did not like the opinion held of it. We began to get better when skepticism showed itself. All the good that has been brought up was by skepticism. Those who deny this have not read history. These feeble denunciations of sciences amount to nothing. The speaker referred to Dr. McCosh, who, on the same platform, denied that the world was made in six days, but that science, the testimony of the rocks, proved that it had existed millions of years before man, that it was foolish to believe that there is a Divine revelation in the contrary. This reference to monkeys the speaker condemned as an appeal to our prejudices. If he proved by science that by Divine law we were brought up gradually to our great and noble condition, does it not show the greater wisdom than in working miracles? Huxley has said he would as soon have *ascended* from the monkey as have *descended* from Adam, when perfect.

We should read aright the works of nature. When we speak of scientists we are bold to be careful of skepticism. In this I see, not religion, not Christianity, but the cloven foot of the Theologian. Skepticism is the source of all progress, and when I hear denunciations against it I feel disgusted. [Applause.]

THE QUESTION STATED.

Dr. Hays being called upon, closed the discussion of the paper of Dr. Wood. He confessed that he had a wish to take a hand in the fight. (Laughter.) And if I am honest, providing that the opposition will allow that we have honesty, I can truly say that I rather like the fuss that has been kicked up. I am not a bit scared and want to find the truth with science. The objection that I have to the paper is made up of the following proposition: Scientific men were opposed and persecuted by Theologians, *therefore* all Theologians persecute scientific men. (Laughter.)

APPLE DUMPLINGS FOR CHOLERA.

That is rough I know, especially in view of the fact as stated by Dr. Brooks that the great scientific men were Christians. But I think this was not intended by the lecturer, and I don't think it good logic if intended. It reminds me of a story, and I hope as it refers to the medical profession that the gentlemen will pardon me for relating it. A doctor was once called to see a blacksmith who was said to have the cholera. He prescribed for the patient and left him. Next day he was glad to find him much better, and congratulated him on the excellent result of the medicine The patient said he had not taken it. What then did you take, said the Doctor? Why, apple dumplings, answered the blacksmith. Thereupon, the Doctor made a note, "apple dumplings, good for cholera." Soon after, he was called upon to attend a carpenter with the same disease, and he ordered apple dumplings. Next day this patient died, so that the Doctor noted in his memorandum, "Apple dumplings good in cases of cholera for blacksmiths, but death to carpenters." [Laughter.]

Now, I object to this logic. I don't object to Darwinism, but having respect for my ancestry. Brother Burt, on the contrary, he may not have the same taste. I would prefer another theory. But I want to get at the truth, and if we are descended from the monkey, baboon, &c., I accept all. The world, however, does not care much about the descent. It is the ancient that we should look to. The speaker then explained Darwinism, and said he did not think farmers would increase their stock of sheep by placing more of them in a field than it would hold. The speaker believed in settling scientific questions on scientific principles. There is no overcrowding of the world as yet by the species. He agreed with Agassiz that intelligence was to be relied upon, not a blind law. As for Dr. McCosh, what would he say on hearing that Prof. Burt had called him a skeptic! Luther's bones would shake at a similar report. After all, it seemed that it was but a question of the use of the term skeptic. All truths are harmonious, symmetrical and agree with each other, and we are bound to seek the truth by the best means.

The remarks of Dr. Hays were loudly applauded.

Prof. Waugh followed, and Dr. Woods, in defense of his statements, closed the debate.

The session was closed most appropriately by Mr. Clark singing the song, "When the Mists Have Cleared Away."

## ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, August 13.—River falling. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 13.—River falling with five feet in the canal and three feet in the pass. Weather cloudy and pleasant. Business dull. Arrived—Colossal, St. Louis; Cole Hill and barges, St. Louis; Rosebud and Madison. Departed Colossal, Cincinnati; Cole Hill, Pomeroy.

**Evansville.**

EVANSVILLE, August 13.—Rain during night; clear and 86 to-day; mercury 75 to 80. River has fallen three inches with eight feet to Cairo. Port is: Up—Liberty No. 4 and Albion with barges, Eco, Roberts, J. D. Parker, and Phœnix. Down—Grey Eagle, Mary Ament, and Sherwood, all with moderate trips. Business dull.

**Cairo.**

CAIRO, ILL., August 13.—Arrived—Hattie, St Louis; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Mary Alice, St. Louis; Nashville, Cincinnati; Quickstep, Evansville; Spartan, Bashaw, St. Louis; Hattie, Little Rock. River has fallen two inches. Clear and pleasant; mercury 84.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Arrived—Capital City, Vicksburg; Lafarge, Illinois river; Lioness, Cairo; Clinton, Keokuk; Raven, Ohio river. Departed—Hattie, Arkansas river; Grand Tower, Memphis; Clinton,